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Britain, [illegible] Agree On Joint Act[illegible] Separate Peace" P[illegible]luded

AN important agreement for [illegible] Russian Governments in th[illegible] signed, it is announced here.

The two governments mutual[illegible] assistance and support of all ki[illegible] Germany. They further undertal[illegible] nor conclude an armistice or tr[illegible] agreement.

This wa[illegible] nor conclu[illegible] of peace except

No Ratifi[illegible]

"The two contracting part[illegible] further stated, "have agreed tha[illegible] agreement enters into force as from the moment of signatnre and is not subject to ratification.

"The agreement was concluded on the evening of July 12, and was signed, by authority of the British Government, by Sir Stafford Cripps, British Ambassador to Moscow, and, by authority of the Government of the U.S.S.R., by M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar.

"The agreement was concluded in English and Russian."—Reuter.

BY REUTERS DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENT

Dominion Governments were consulted at every stage of the Anglo-Soviet negotiations, and the United States Government was kept fully informed, it is learned here.

The join agreement formally consecrates the state of co-belligerency already existing between the two Governments in the war against Germany. It has no new legal sense of a treaty of alliance, but in fact both Governments bind themselves to render each other assistance of all kinds and agree neither to negotiate nor conclude an armistice or treaty of peace except by mutual agreement.

The first point should facilitate negotiations now proceeding in London between General Golikov, Russian Deputy Chief of the General Staff, at the head of the Soviet Services Mission, and British authorities.

Second Point

The second point will convince the Germans, if additional proof is necessary, that they have raised a united front against themselves that no intrigue can weaken.

Dominion Governments, who were consulted throughout, have given a joint declaration of their unanimous approval.

In order to understand the implications of the agreement, reference can be made to the speech by Mr. Winston Churchill, the Prime Minister, on June 22, when he said that "anyone fighting Nazism will have our aid, and any man who marches with Hitler is our foe. We shall therefore give whatever help we can to Russia and the Russian people."—Reuter.

Stalin Line Said Broken at "All Decisive Points"

Berlin, July 13.

German armed forces today [illegible] pushing deep into Soviet [illegible] proper at three points after br[illegible] through the Stalin Line "at all de[illegible]sive points," according to a High Command communiqne issued from the Führer's headquarters.

Official German military quarters claimed that the break-through has paved the way for German troops advancing toward Moscow. The Germans were also said to be poised for a sweep on Leningrad, key Soviet armaments centre and base for the Soviet Baltic fleet, besides Soviet communications with the north.

The Germans claimed that occupation of Kiev was imminent. This would not only reduce the capital of Ukraine but would give the Germans an industrial and communications centre in the southern part of the U.S.S.R.

Sweep to Leningrad

German troops drove through Soviet fortifications north of the Pripet marshes, along the Dnieper river, and were still advancing at a point more than 200 kilometres east of Minsk. The Germans simultaneously were sweeping toward Leningrad from bases established east of Lake Peipus.

German troops were also reaching to within the shadows of Kiev, the communique added.

Numerous Soviet units "showed signs of disintegration," the High Command stated. The communique claimed that a 3,000-ton Russian vessel was torpedoed and "probably sank" in the eastern Baltic.

Nazis Claim Break-Through

German forces have broken through the Stalin line at all decisive points, the Führer's headquarters announced late yesterday.

A special communique said that numerous Soviet units were showing signs of disintegration and dissipation.

German troops have crossed the Dnieper and Pripet zones, the communique also said.

"Vitebsk has been in our hands since July 11," said the special communique. East of Lake Peipus German tank units are advancing on Leningrad," the announcement continued.

"Northeast of the Dniester River German troops are standing before Kiev.

Fortifications Captured

"North of the Pripet Marshes strong zone fortifications on the Dnieper river have been captured. "Thus, in the central sector German troops already are 200 kilometres east of Minsk.

"The German air force has dealt destructive blows to the Russian railway network, depriving the enemy of any possibility of large scale counter-attacks.

"German supply bases already have been advanced close to the former Stalin line.

"German, Slovak, and Hungarian troops are coming from Galicia and pursuing the fleeing enemy," the communique said.

Assault on Soviet Lines

German shock troops successfully assaulted Stalin line fortifications immediately behind the "wet" zone, yesterday, said the official German news agency D.N.B.

German infantry units, during the past 16 days, said D.N.B., advanced 567 kilometres. Supported by Ger-

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 8 *)

U.S. Assures Portugal On Azores, Cape Verde

New York, July 13.

The United States has given Portugal assurances that she will not move into the Azores or the Cape Verde islands, announced the Portuguese Minister, Dr. Joao A. de Bianchi, last night.

He added: "We have got full confidence in the United States, and thats what counts."

"We are taking all precautions," Dr. de Bianchi said. "Any attempt from any quarter to invade the Azores will meet Portuguese opposition. We would repel anybody, but we definitely hope and trust that nothing of that sort will happen."

Asked specifically whether the United States had assured Portugal that the Azores and Cape Verde would not be occupied, the Minister answered: "Of course."—Reuter.

Soviets, Nazis Battle at 3 Main Points

London, July 13.

Heavy fighting has again broken out at three main points on the Russo-German front, following a slight lull in activity during the past few days, and while the Germans make sweeping claims of successes, including the cracking of the Stalin Line "at all decisive points," today's communique from Moscow states that "no military activity of importance was staged during last night."

The three main fields of battle are:—

Near Pskov, in the northern zone, where the Germans claim to have made considerable advances in their drive towards Leningrad.

Near Vitebsk, in the central zone, where heavy fighting is now in progress, and, in the Novograd-Volynsk sector, where, according to Berlin, German and Rumanian armies are advancing into the Ukraine from Moldavia, and have thrown the Russians back across the River Dniester.

The German claims are not confirmed in today's Russian communique, which makes the counter-claim that Russian troops completely annihilated an enemy mechanized regiment in the south-western sector.

The Moscow communique also states that the Russian air force has carried out further attacks on German forces, on enemy airfields, and on military targets. Oil wells at Ploesti were also subjected to further heavy bombardments by Soviet bombers.—Reuter.

120 Planes Destroyed

Moscow, July 13.

Red Army Headquarters yesterday reported that a two-day lull on the Russo-German front ended on Saturday as both sides fought pitched battles in two hitherto unmentioned directions—Pskov and Vitebsk.

Heavy fighting also was reported in the direction of Novogrod-Volynsk in the Ukraine.

An official communique, however, said that no important changes occurred in the front as result of these battles.

The Pskov direction derives its designation from the city of Pskov, south of Lake Peipus on the Russo-Esthonian frontier and due north of Ostrov. Vitebsk is southwest of Polotsk in northern White Russia.

Soviets destroyed 120 German planes during the fighting, according to the communique.

Pontoon Bridges Destroyed

Soviet planes destroyed three of nine pontoon bridges across a river in one sector and 10 heavy German tanks and several armoured cars and anti-tank guns were sent to the bottom, a communique here said yesterday.

One German tank battalion, two infantry battalions and an artillery unit forced the river crossing, after which Russian planes smashed pontoon bridges while other Soviet forces annihilated tanks and artillery and a considerable number of the infantry, said the communique.

Thirty German tank crews surrendered and 429 Germans were taken prisoner.

The communique also said that a Soviet coastal battery sank German and Finnish transports. Eleven German cars were blown up on one mined road, the communique also said.—United Press.

Rain Brings Down Bombed Buildings

Chungking, July 13.

Mr. Hollington Tong, Vice-Minister of Publicity, his wife, and an American guest, Dr. Frank Price from Chengtu, were having breakfast on the ground floor this morning when their residence suddenly collapsed. All escaped injury though covered with dust and debris.

Strong floors above held the debris a few seconds, just long enough for the three of them to make a dash into the yard.

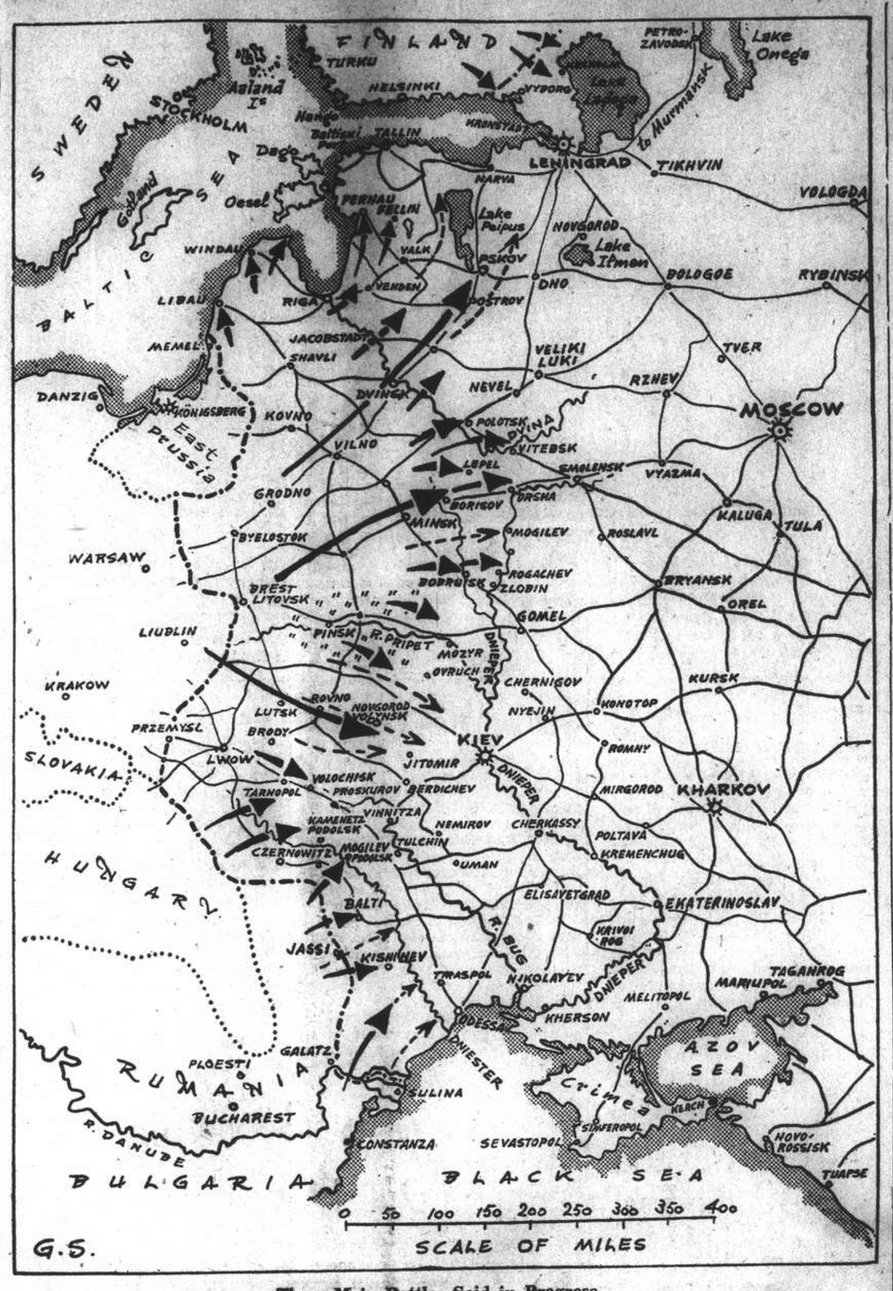
Mr. Tong's house was damaged during the past week's bombings, and was rendered almost uninhabitable, though the building remained standing.

Dr. Price, an American missionary, from Chengtu, who was spending the week-end with the Tong family, was having breakfast early this morning with Mr. and Mrs. Tong, when a heavy downpour started. Suddenly the roof came down and all three would certainly have been killed had it not been for the strong wooden floor above them which held the debris a few seconds, after which the building collapsed in a thundering crash audible a mile away.

Mr. Tong, who is in charge of China's international publicity, has many friends among foreign diplomats and journalists.

The narrow escape experienced by Mr. Tong must have been the experience of many others in Chungking today, for throughout the city dull thud of collapsing buildings was audible throughout the city as buildings damaged during recent bombings were unable to stand the heavy downpour.

However, while the rain is bringing untold miseries, and probably casualties, to the Chungking populace, farmers in the Szechuen countryside are jubilant as the eagerly-awaited rain finally arrived, in time to save their crops.—Reuter.



Three Main Battles Said in Progress

Following a slight lull along the Soviet-Nazi front, heavy fighting has again broken out, three main battles being reported. Although Berlin claims that the famed Stalin Line has been broken at several points, no confirmation of this is forthcoming in the latest Soviet communique, which merely states that nothing of importance has occurred on the front. The three main fighting areas are near Pskov, in the north, where the Germans claim advances; near Vitebsk, in the centre; and in the Novograd-Volynsk sector, where the Germans claim to have broken through to the Ukraine. The arrows above indicate the German gains, according to Berlin.

Bremen Centre of Heavy R.A.F. Attacks on Germany

London, July 13.

NORTH-WEST Germany was again heavily raided by bombers of the R.A.F. last night; Bremen, important North Sea port, being subjected to a particularly fierce attack, it was announced here today.

An Air Ministry communique states:—"Flying through heavy thunderstorms, aircraft of the Bomber Command last night attacked objectives in Bremen and elsewhere in north-west Germany.

"Many high-explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped in industrial areas and shipbuilding yards in Bremen, where large fires were started.

"Two of our aircraft are missing."

Turning to operations over Britain, the communique states that enemy air activity was again slight, and was mainly confined to coastal areas.

"Bombs were dropped on a few points in south Wales and eastern England, but no damage was caused and no casualties have been reported, it is said.

British bombers and fighters were again active over northern France yesterday. In the morning, heavy bombers, escorted by fighters, attacked railway and canal communications, says an Air Ministry communique. In the afternoon, an offensive sweep over northern France was carried out by fighters.

Six enemy fighters were destroyed in these operations; two British fighters were lost.

During the day, Blenheim bombers searched for enemy shipping off the Dutch coast and attacked a number of patrol vessels. Gun emplacements on the island of Walcheren were also bombed. One British bomber is missing.

"A few enemy aircraft have flown near the British coasts this afternoon," stated a communique issued by the Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security last night.

"One, which came inland, dropped bombs at a place in west England. A small number of people were injured and some damage was caused."—Reuter.

Suez Canal Bombed

Cairo, July 13.

Axis planes raided the Suez Canal early yesterday, causing damage and casualties, the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior, announced.

"A number of bombs were dropped, killing six persons and injuring 14 and causing some material damage," said the Ministry, "Alerts also were sounded in parts of the delta." United Press.

Damage at Malta

Malta, July 13.

Bombs were dropped on Malta on Friday night, causing slight damage and a number of civilian casualties and deaths, according to an official communique.

The services suffered no loss either of life or property.

Night fighters which went up failed to contact the enemy.

A formation of enemy aircraft approached the island on Saturday morning, but turned back while still some miles away on seeing British pursuit planes coming into action.—Reuter.

Bombs on Cyprus

Nicosia, July 13.

It is officially announced that the enemy attacked Famagusta, the most easterly port in the island of Cyprus yesterday morning. Bombs fell on the old town, causing slight damage to civilian property. No casualties have yet been reported.—Reuter.

Germany Receiving Very Heavy Blows, Says Alexander

Southend, England, July 13.

Britain dealt Germany particularly heavy blows recently on land and sea, Mr. Albert Victor Alexander, First Lord of the Admiralty, said yesterday in a speech during War Weapons Week here.

He listed three achievements "which give cause for sober satisfaction at the moment.

"Firstly, there is the serious interference the Navy and the R.A.F. jointly are causing German supply lines in Libya, which is a great disadvantage to German plans there," Mr. Alexander said.

Enemy Ship Losses

"Secondly, is the fact Coastal Command bombers have been sinking and damaging a large amount of enemy shipping. In fact, the figures of tonnage so attacked are high enough to have an increasingly crippling effect."

"Thirdly," he said, "is the encouragement caused the naval staff by our recent experience regarding the destruction of U-boats. I am not going to help the enemy by saying where or when we sunk them or how many, but I still say that during the past few weeks we have had a particularly successful time.'—United Press.

Lord Halifax Visiting Aircraft Factories

Washington, July 13.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to America, accompanied by Lady Halifax, is visiting California next Tuesday to inspect aircraft factories and visit British war relief centres.

Lord Halifax is expected to make a few speeches and return to Washington on July 23.—Reuter.

Nazi Bomber Shot Down Near Iceland

New York, July 13.

A British Broadcasting Company report heard here yesterday by the National Broadcasting Company, said that an armed British trawler operating near Reykjavik, Iceland, had shot down a German bomber in flames. No other details were given.—United Press.

U.S. May Retain Soldiers Beyond Enlistment Period

Washington, July 13.

President Roosevelt called a conference of the House and Senate military committees and discussed legislation to retain existing army units in service beyond their regular enlistment periods and to remove geographical restrictions, it was learned here yesterday.

Representative Andrew J. May, Democrat of Kentucky and Chairman of the House committee, said that General George C. Marshall, chief of the Army General Staff, had convinced him of the need of such legislation, and that he would introduce a bill sometime next week to carry out such proposals.

The nation needs "every possible man of military value," Mr. May said, adding that the War Department "should be given authority to meet any possible emergency."

Advice to Congress

General Marshall, advised Congressional leaders that the acute international situation demands that armed forces of the United States be maintained at maximum strength and be available for duty outside the Western Hemisphere, authoritative sources here said yesterday.

However, he was reported to have told leaders of the House of Representatives that an expeditionary force to Europe was not contemplated.

Gen. Marshal said that garrisons such as at Iceland and the Philippines would be seriously handicapped if the troops could not be maintained on a semi-permanent basis.

The Senate Naval Affairs Committee, meanwhile, was preparing a public report on the testimony of Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, regarding naval patrol activity in the Atlantic and particularly any actions of American vessels toward Nazi or other craft.

Gen. Marshall was believed to have expressed particular concern over the Pacific situation. He told Congressional leaders that existing restrictions would make Philippine defence "most difficult," causing Congressmen to express the opinion that Japan had not abandoned plans for a southward thrust.—United Press.

Syrian Armistice Terms Initialled

BY REUTERS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT WITH THE IMPERIAL FORCES

Acre, July 13.

AFTER a discussion of the terms here in conditions of the utmost secrecy, the Vichy Commission initialled the Syrian armistice documents at 10.40 last night (local time) pending official ratification.

The population of Haifa, only about 17 miles away, was completely unaware that the Vichy delegates had arrived here shortly after 11 o'clock in the morning.

Led by General de Verdillac, defender of Damascus, who is representing General Dentz, and a number of staff officers, the delegates had travelled along the battle-scarred coastal road from Beirut. Their convoy of cars, flying large French flags, was led by six tin-hatted Australian despatch riders.

They were received by an Allied Commission composed of General Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, British Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in Syria; Lieut.-General Lavarack (Australia), General Catroux, Free French Commander-in-Chief and delegate-general in Syria. Air-Commodore Brown, of the R.A.F., and Captain Moren.

General de Verdillac smiled as he stepped from his large grey limousine. The first army officer to greet him was a major-general who commanded the original Australian brigade which arrived in Palestine last year and is now a divisional commander.

Held in Officers' Mess

The discussions were held in the officers' mess of the historic Sydney Smith barracks at Acre. British Yeomanry troops surrounded the messroom while the talks were in progress.

The Sydney Smith barracks itself is named after the famous Briton who foiled Napoleon's Near East ambitions over 100 years ago when the French dictator tried to storm Acre.

Apart from a group of war correspondents and cameramen, no persons were allowed within the vicinity of the camp. This was the first armistice meeting that had ever taken place between the British and French since Waterloo.

How the "cease fire" was carried out at the battlefront was related to me by an Australian brigadier. "It is peace, perfect peace at the front today," he said. "Our boys are relaxing."

The "cease fire" was ordered for midnight, when the last Australian shell shrieked into Vichy positions. Some Vichy batteries on mountain tops, apparently unaware of the cessation of hostilities, continued firing for half an hour.

Position Analysed

Had not Germany and her instrument, Admiral Darlan, tried to poison the conflict, the Syrian question might have been settled long ago, for the British aim has been throughout to remove this important area from the danger that it be made a jumping-off ground for Axis military thrusts, says E.B. Waring, former Paris correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph."

He continues: "It may be well to review briefly the history of the affair. At the beginning of May evidence was received of three types of German action in Syria:

Infiltration of German agents of a rather more specialized type than those now acting in South America.

Landings of German aeroplanes on Syrian airports.

Despatch of arms and ammunition to Iraq, where a German-inspired revolt had been started prematurely, so that it exhausted itself before Germany could take advantage of the confusion caused.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

Nazi Planes Said Landed at Aleppo

Ankara, July 13.

Observers on Turkey's south coast and frontier reported yesterday that for the past three nights hundreds of aeroplanes, believed to have come from the Dodecanese Islands, or Crete, have flown towards Syria, landed at Aleppo and departed on the same night.

British military quarters said that air patrols had failed to sight these planes in the daytime. Military experts believed that there were enough planes to evacuate 1,000 men a night. The planes were of German type.—United Press.

Successful Four Days for R.A.F. In Middle East

Cairo, July 13.

Successful raids on Naples Tripoli and Benghazi were made by bombers of the Royal Air Force during large-scale operations in the Middle East from Wednesday to Saturday, which saw the final air blows on Vichy positions in Syria.

Details of these operations were given in a communique issued by the Middle East Command of the Royal Air Force here yesterday.

Hits on Big Ships

The first raid on Italy's North African base of Tripoli was carried out on Wednesday evening when "heavy damage to enemy shipping" included hits on two ships of 10,000 tons and one of 7,000 tons. Lifeboats and pieces of wreckage were hurled high in the air. A warehouse was hit and blew up with a violent explosion. Enemy fighters, tried to intercept the bombers and shot down one machine. Two others made forced landings, "but the crew of one is known to be safe," states the communique. Two seaplanes were destroyed at sea off Tripoli the same day, and observation on Thursday revealed that one of the ships hit had been beached.

Large Fires at Naples

On Thursday night, a heavy raid made on military objectives at Naples resulted in successful attacks on railway stations, warehouses, fuel tanks and shipping, all of which were seen to be hit. A large explosion was caused in an air-frame factory. Fires were still visible to the British bombers 80 miles on their homeward journey.

Heavy bombers raided Italy's Libyan port of Benghazi again on Thursday night and caused a number of large fires and explosions near moles.

Operations in Syria

Of operations in Syria, the communique states.

"Bomber and fighter aircraft of the Royal Air Force continued their activity to support successfully military operations in Syria.

At Baalbeck, two large fires were caused in petrol dumps, and at Aleppo a transport aircraft on the landing ground was set afire and a goods train south of the town was machine-gunned. At Hamana, our bombers caused a number of explosions in an ammunition dump, while at Suweida direct hits were scored on a fort.

"Other attacks were made on motor transports on the coast road near Tripoli and gun emplacements southwest of Tel Kalakh."

With the exception of the losses in the Tripoli raid, no other British aircraft were lost.—Reuter.

France Strengthens Dakar, Casablanca

Vichy, July 13.

Coincident with renewed agitation in Washington for "preventative" occupation of Dakar, the same as Iceland, the French Government has begun strengthening existing land defences at Dakar, Casablanca and Mers el Kebir.

An official spokesman, however, denied reports published in London that 4,000 Germans were engaged in installing coastal batteries, with the intention of dominating sea lanes to South America.—United Press.

Five Killed During Raid on La Linea

Madrid, July 13.

Five persons were killed and 18 injured when an unidentified plane dropped a bomb on La Linea, Spanish city near Gibraltar, it was announced here yesterday.—United Press.

Nazi Claim of Break-Through Of Stalin Line Serious Threat

London, July 13.

SENSATIONAL advances claimed in yesterday's German communique, would, if substantiated, prove one of the most devastating break-through in the world's military history—perhaps even greater than the break-through of Genghiz Khan's Tartar cavalry through the Great Wall of China.

It would mean not one penetration of a heavily fortified and stubbornly defended frontier zone, but several penetrations, in each direction threatening a vital Russian city.

The menace to Leningrad and Kiev appeared greater than that to Moscow. Although the latter was the strongest and most important, the drive to the capital still is a long distance away. But if the Germans reached the area east of Lake Peipus they must have smashed resistance in the Ostrov area where the Russians recently claimed they were holding out successfully.

Serious Threat

Such a drive would seriously threaten to cut off Russian forces in Esthonia and enevelop Kronstadt and the Russian Baltic Fleet.

The German claim of advances in the Ukraine was born out by the further statement that troops from Polish Galicia were pursuing fleeing Russians—because the threat to Kiev from the southwest, such as the Germans described, would inevitably force the Russians from the Tarnopol-Novograd Volynsk-Mogiley triangle where Russians hitherto claimed to have halted German advances by counter-attacks.

The capture of Vitebsk would give the Germans an important subsidiary railroad junction, threatening an enveloping movement from the north on to Smolensk, biggest communications centre on the western fringe of Russia.

By crossing the Dnieper river and penetrating 120 miles east of Minsk, another German column would be only 60 miles or so west of Smoen.—United Press.

British May Seize German Consuls Leaving U.S.

Washington, July 13.

TWO German consular officials who are scheduled to cross the Pacific in a Japanese ship may be subjected to British seizure, it was believed here yesterday.

Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, said that that Britain would not grant safe conduct to Axis consular officials returning to Europe from the United States aboard any ship but the West Point, which is scheduled to sail from New York on Tuesday.

Herr Hans Borchers, Nazi Consul-General at New York, and Captain Fritz Wiedemann, Consul-General at San Francicso, plan to sail from San Francisco on a Japanese ship and will probably be subjected to British seizure, it was poinfed out here.

Police Protection

San Francisco, July 13.

Special police protection has been accorded Captain Fritz Wiedemann, German Consul-General here and Herr Hans Borchers, Consul-General at New York, when they sail for Japan on Sunday in the Yawata Maru.

Capt. Wiedemann, it was said, may go to China for a diplomatic post, while Herr Borchers is expeced to remain in Japan.

Police were assigned to guard the men at the request of the State Department.—United Press.

British Consulate Mystified

San Francisco, July 13.

Officials at the British Consulate-General here state that they are mystified by a statement made yesterday by Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State, to the effect that Britain had guaranteed safe conduct to Axis consular officials travelling from New York to Lisbon in the steamer West Point, but not to those going home via Japan.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Accused Of Moving U.S. Into War Zone

Berlin, July 13.

An authorized German source yesterday said that President Roosevelt was moving the United States into the war zone by occupation of Atlantic bases.

Commenting on reports that the United States was planning to occupy more bases, the source said "it only confirms our view that the President of the United States evidently is using all means to enter the war zone.

"No comment can be made regarding possible political consequences of the President's policy other than merely to state facts: the President of the United States is attacking Europe and infringing on the Monroe Doctrine by going into the operations area in Europe."

Simultaneously the German press launched a fierce blast against the United States, denouncing President Roosevelt as "World Aggressor No. 1".

"Der Angriff" ran bannerlines saying "Jews, Bolshevists, Plutocrats want to extend the war. Roosevelt's imperialism, greedy for booty, encounters opposition."

The "Zammitag" said in an editorial that President Roosevelt "is recognized and revealed as the personification of world danger and as aggressor No. 1 by the entire foreign press, with the sole exception of the British isles and Roosevelt-America.... Europe's arch enemy, Roosevelt, has placed himself at the side of Europe's two other arch-enemies, Churchill and Stalin."—United Press.

THE CINEMA

"Las Vegas Nights"

Bill Stevens .....Phil Regan
Stu Grant .....Bert Wheeler
Norma Jennings .....Constance Moore
Patsy Lynch .....Virginia Dale
Mildred Jennings .....Lillian Cornell
Katy .....Berry Brewer

Made with the sole idea to entertain, "Las Vegas Nights," which opened at the Cathay Theatre yesterday, lives up to its promise of giving the public a delightful mixture of comedy and music, and more comedy. There are no stars in the picture, but then they are not missed, for every player, from Mr. Bert Wheler (remember him in his co-starring films with the late Mr. Robert Woolsey?) down to the last bit performer, appear to be enjoying his or her role. And when an actor does, his performance leaves little to be desired. The plot of the film is thin, but no one seems to care about it. It's the situations that count and in "Las Vegas Nights" humorous situations move with lightning speed. Although featuring Tommy Dorsey's swing band, even those who dislike this type of music will find enough comedy for compensation. The film, in addition to be marking the return to pictures of Mr. Wheeler, also brings back Mr. Phil Regan, a nice looking actor with a very pleasant tenor. But the surprise of the film, even eclipsing the uproarious comedy of Mr. Wheeler, is the singing of Miss Lillian Cornell, and it is a pity that she has only two or three numbers to do. Hers is a voice that is equally at home with modern rhythm and a classical aria. The programme, which is complemented by a Stone-Age cartoon and Paramount News, is recommended to all who like two hours of delightful nonsense.—I.M.

FROM SOVIET FILES

From the Theatre of War, July 12.

Within the past three days guerillas operating in the X area, in the rear of the German army, captured seven Fascist armoured cars, one tank and one small tank. One guerilla unit engaged a German unit in fighting which lasted for three hours.

* * *

Collective farmers working in the field near the front noticed at a close distance a group of descending parachutists. The collective farmers were unarmed. They grabbed stakes and rushed to the supposed point of landing of the enemy parachutists. Not giving them time to get on their feet the colleective farmers began beating them with stakes. Stephen Grokhotov, aged fifty years, killed three diversionists. The rest were taken alive and delivered to an Army unit.—Tass.

* * *

Moscow, July 12.

Singular valiance and flying skill was displayed by the fliers, navigators and machinegunners, of Colonel Galunov's unit. By July 10 one hundred and three enemy planes were destroyed according to the unit's log, of which 89 were brought down in air combats anl fourteen destroyed on enemy aerodromes. Fliers of Galunov's unit brought down two hundred and twenty five Fascist fliers.

* * *

After a lengthy artillery preparation the enemy began at dawn to force the river N. Three out of nine pontoon bridges set up by the Germans were soon destroyed from the air. Up to ten heavy tanks, several armoured cars and anti-tank guns were sent to the bottom. Using the remaining bridges, however, one tank battalion, two infantry battalions and an artillery unit with twenty-two anti-tank guns forced their way to the opposite bank.

* * *

After that Soviet artillery and aircraft destroyed all pontoon bridges on which tanks, artillery and a considerable number of infantry were annihilated. Cut off from the bank German troops were annihilated by Soviet troops. Up to thirty tank crews surrendered. 429 German men and officers were taken prisoner.—Tass.

Japanese Railway Held Up by Rains

Tokyo, July 13.

The continuous rain which began to let up last night and this morning, upset the Tokaido Railway Line schedule with cliffs crumbling on to railway tracks, and washing away the track foundations at several points.

When traffic will be resumed is still unknown. Meanwhile, a survey of the lower sections of the capital, particularly in the eastern parts, disclosed that inundated houses had increased to more than 12,000.—Domei.

Chungking Hospital Bombed

Chungking, July 13.

It is now disclosed that a hospital in the western suburbs, taking care of civilians seriously wounded during bombings, was bombed twice during the past week, on July 5 and July 10. When the hospital was set on fire by bombs on July 5 which destroyed the operation room and the first ward, 125 patients were removed to safety, but one nurse and nine guards were killed, and three nurses were wounded, two seriously. A temporary ward was destroyed in the bombing on July 10, but no casualties were caused.—Reuter.

★Syrian Armistice Terms Initialled

(Continued from page 1)

"Had the Allies remained passive, German forces would have established themselves in Syria, thereby ending all hopes of Syrian independence, thrusting French influence out of the Levant, and creating a German base for action against British possession.

"There was no alternative but to prevent this, and on June 8, after promising Syrian independence, British and Free French forces entered Syria, the French under the command of General Catroux.

"General Dentz had under his command 45,000 men, of whom 26,000 were regular troops, the remainder being Syrian and Lebanese formations. They were supported by artillery and by 150 aeroplanes. The Allied forces were more powerful, but the campaign was comparatively slow because there was, especially at first, almost as much argument as fighting.

"Every attempt was made to avoid unnecessary bloodshed, but this proved a mistaken policy, for it was wrongly regarded as due to weakness. An analysis of the reasons for the stiff resistance encountered revealed four main causes:—

Strict Obedience

"1. A large proportion of the professional soldiers, belonging to the Foreign Legion and to colonial formations, were trained to the strictest obedience.

"2. Extreme care was taken to misrepresent the issue by concealing the aims of the Germans, who had, fled in the meanwhile, all disappeared into Iraq and Turkey, leaving few traces, one of which was a censors office complete with equipment.

"Officers and men were told that this was British Imperialistic aggression intended to add Syria to the British Empire. Many prisoners were surprised to find that their captors were also Frenchmen.

3. Drastic purges. Three hundred officers suspected of pro-British sympathies were placed on a ship at Beirut and others imprisoned at Damascus.

"4. Appeal to military honour. A captured order of the day by General Dentz read: 'The French army since last year has been burdened by a terrible accusation—that of having fought badly, and of cowardice. Any fresh defeat due to friendship for Great Britain or other causes will be interpreted throughout the world as a fresh sign of cowardice. Soldiers of the Levant, it is your duty to show that Frenchmen can fight.

"It will be found that the armistice on the Allied side will offer the most generous terms, scrupulously respecting the right of former combatants to choose between repatriation and joining the Free French forces. So far most of the captured N.C.O.'s and men and about half of the officers have expressed their desire to join General de Gaulle.

"The inhabitants of Syria and the Lebanon have welcomed General Catroux with enthusiasm, and most of the French officials have remained at their posts. The Syrians have found a new name for the Free French, whom they call les *nouveaux Français*."—Reuter.

Indian War Effort Praised

Calcutta, July 13.

The view that the Eastern Group Supply Council is being recognized as a composite instrument for the common good of the group, and that attention had already been given to the future, when collaboration initiated for war might be continued in peace, was expressed by M.S.A. Hydari, representative for India on the Eastern Group Supply Council, speaking at a luncheon yesterday.

Mr. Hyari said that the Supply Council was enabling India to plan her war production by means of demands spread over reasonably long periods of time. It was giving her opportunities for new production which she could take up if it were considered worth-while.

Speaking of India's war effort, he said that India was producing three-fourths of the articles included in the term "requirements of the forces."

Mr. Hydari also mentioned that the Council thought the Indian supply effort massive and, in range and variety unsurpassed by any country of any group.

He added that the "one concern of the moment should be not what we are getting from the war, but whether we are doing all we can to help finish it soon and successfully."—Reuter.

Axis Nationals to Leave South-west

Kunming, July 12.

The evacuation of about 50 German and Italian residents of Yunnan province, who are mostly missionaries and employees of the Eurasia Air Line, is at present the subject of negotiations in Chungking between the Chinese authorities and the German Embassy.

Several of the missionaries do not wish to leave Yunnan, where they have been living for many years. It has therefore been decided that, as during the Great War, they will be allowed to remain in China.—Havas Telemondial.

When Nazis Sank Finnish Steamer

This picture of the blazing 3,645 tons Finnish steamer, Carolina Thorden, was taken as a rescue boat approached the vessel after she had been bombed by German aircraft off Thorshavn, Faroe Islands, located between Norway and Iceland. Neutral markings were visible on the doomed ship but this did not deter the valiant Nazi airmen from sending the Carolina Thorden to the bottom—perhaps a reminder to Finland that all would not go so well with that country unless there was full cooperation with the Nazis. Today Finland is fighting on the Nazi side against Russia.

Ecuador Accepts Mediation Offer

Santiago de Chile, July 13.

Ecuador has accepted the offer of mediation by Brazil and Argentine in the difficulties which have arisen between Peru and Ecuador.

The Prime Minister, Doctor Tobar Donoso, conferred with representatives of Brazil and Argentine with regard to Ecuador's reply. Following their talks, it was announced that the reply was acceptance, accompanied by suggestions for speedy and prudent realization of the mediation proposals.

A note will be published when it has been drafted by the mediators.—Reuter.

Allied Position in Near, Middle East Strengthened

By Reuters Diplomatic Correspondent

London, July 13.

The signature of the armistice with General Dentz, Vichy High Commissioner in Syria, and the elimination of Syria as a field of operations means a tremendous strengthening of the Allied war potential in the Middle East.

Britain has conducted campaigns on five fronts in recent months in this quarter, namely, Greece, Iraq, Syria, Abyssinia and Libya.

Those in Iraq and Syria were not major operations, but were troublesome, and came at awkward moments.

Improved Position

The position has now been immensely improved. General Rommel's panzer divisions have been brought to a standstill at Sollum. Commitments in Greece and Crete have been written off. Iraq was pacified with a minimum exhibition of force—enough to drive out Raschid Ali and his Quislings. Now Syria is being liquidated after a somewhat bigger effort owing to unexpectedly stiff resistance by local troops.

Here, as in Iraq, the British have confined their attacks to military objectives and spared the civilian population as far as possible. This has enable Vichy troops to enjoy a certain amount of immunity from attack, but nevertheless the advance was pushed steadily and remorselessly until General Dentz realized that further effort was in vain and his resources were exhausted.

The Allies should be able to hold Syria, confident in the added protection of friendly Turkey as a buffer state against German penetration from the north.

Threat Removed

Abyssinia is also practically over as a campaign. The menace against Egypt, once so real and threatening, has thus been reduced to a single Libyan front, where General Auchinlech, the new Commander-in-Chief in the Middle East, will be able to concentrate all energies without fear of complications from the north, or west.

The achievement lacks the spectacular success of a *blitzkrieg*, but is none the less brilliant, considering the forces at Britain's disposal and the distances of the scene of operations.

Incidentally, it is significant that beyong encouraging General Dentz to resist to the utmost, the Germans made no practical attempt to aid him. German "tourists" in Syria were quick to leave as soon as the British advance began.

Further, the Germans, denied use of Syrian airfields, will find any air assault on Cyprus a different proposition from what it would have been if they could have used this advantage.—Reuter.

Northern Ireland M.P. Taken to Brixton Prison

London, July 13.

Mr. Cahir Healy, 63-year-old member of the Northern Ireland Parliament, who was arrested on Friday in Northern Ireland under a detention order of the Home Secretary under the Defence Regulations, was brought to London yesterday accompanied by two detectives and driven to Brixton prison.

He was interned by the Northern Ireland Government from May, 1922 until February 1924 without charge, and was released when the matter was raised in the House of Commons. He is leader of the anti-partition movement and opposed conscription for Northern Ireland when it was considered recently.—Reuter.

Air Battles Over France Described

London, July 13.

How a British pilot narrowly averted a collision with a parachuting German whose Messerschmitt he had shot down in air fighting over northern France yesterday, is told by the Air Ministry News Service.

Describing the incident the pilot said the fight began at a great height. The Messerschmitt dived and the Spitfire followed.

"We were diving almost vertically, reaching a speed of more than 450 miles an hour, and after a three-mile descent I began to overhaul him. By this time ice was forming on my windscreen, but I kept the Messerschmitt in sight and, when close enough, gave him bursts from my cannon.

"Pieces of the Messerschmitt began to fly over as the downward rush continued. One large piece whizzed past my cockpit and struck by tail-plate.

"We had got to within 2,000 feet of the ground when the German pushed back his hood and baled out. I was only about 50 yards behind him—or about a quarter of a second away—at nearly eight miles per minute.

"I acted immediately, but the Spitfire had scarcely begun to answer the controls in that split second when I was on the German. My win-tip missed him by less than a yard. The abandoned aircraft went on diving, shedding its wings before it crashed to the ground. I did not see the pilot again."

"Hat Trick"

By this victory the Spitfire pilot scored the "hat trick." It was his third victim in three successive operations and his 14th in all.

The Wing-Commander of another fighter wing, who shot down one Messerschmitt and damaged several others, described the work of British fighters over France yesterday.

"It was one of the best parties ever," he said. "We were over the target when I saw 18 109's flying to one side of me in line astern.

"I detailed two other Spitfires to follow me round to attack them head-on. They quickly broke up into pairs, but I managed to get in quick bursts at three of them.

"Soon there was a party for everybody. One Messerschmitt that I hit went down in a vertical dive with smoke pouring from it. I attacked another, which also began to go straight down. I chased him down vertically, firing my machineguns most of the time. He burst into flames.

"This party happened over a wood which, seen from the sky, looked like a big map of England."—Reuter.

WAR BREVITIES

Soviets in Danger

Helsinki, July 13.

Russian troops yesterday apparently were facing a second Dunkirk in the neighbourhood of Tallin and Baltiski, it was reported here.

The troops were virtually cut off from the rest of Esthonia, with their only retreat via the sea to Leningrad. Germans were close on their heels and German bombers constantly harrassed them, sail reports.—United Press.

Hungarian Claims

Budapest, July 13.

The Hungarian General staff said in a communique yesterday that "our mechanized troops have broken resistance of the enemy along the River Bruz and are pursuing the enemy east of the river."—United Press.

Kotka Said Bombed

Stockholm, July 13.

Three Russian planes were shot down during a raid on Kotka on Thursday night, the Lahti radio said in a broadcast heard here yesterday. One house was burned down and three persons were wounded during the raid.—United Press.

Leningrad Raided

Stockholm, July 13.

Press reports from Riga yesterday said that the German air force heavily bombed Leningrad.—United Press.

Air Alarm at Helsinki

Helsinki, July 13.

The Finnish capital was placed under four air raid alarms yesterday, but only one Russian plane was reported over the city. It dropped a few bombs.

Authoritative Finnish quarters claimed that German Stukas had blocked the Stalin Canal by damaging nine locks between Lake Ladoga and the White Sea, thus preventing further transfers of the Soviet submarine fleet from the Baltic.—United Press.

German Guns Fire At Convoy

London, July 13.

In the bright moonlight early today German long-range guns mounted on the French coast opened fire across the Straits of Dover, and people living on the Kent coast were awakened by the sound of heavy firing.

The town shelling warning at Dover was not sounded, and the shells are believed to have been aimed at a convoy.—Reuter.

Montenegro Declared Independent State

London, July 13.

The Montenegro National Assembly met yesterday in Cetinje, and declared Montenegro a sovereign and independent state, taking the form of a constitutional monarchy, states Berlin radio.

The King of Italy will be asked to appoint the Regent who is to sign the constitution.—Reuter.

Japanese Oppose Obstruction in South Expansion

Tokyo, July 13.

Japan would without hesitation overcome any obstacles offered by foreign powers in the way of the programme for peaceful southward expansion, declared an editorial article appearing in the "Nichi Nichi" this morning which stresses that "the entire strength of the nation will be bent on realizing her aims."

The newspaper also prediced that in the event an Anglo-Chungking alliance was realized, the United States would also participate.

Asserting that the United States was at present co-operating with Britain in the South Asia, the journal said that concerted efforts by Britain, the United States and Chungking to encircle Japan would not change the existing situation, with Japan determined as ever to carry out her plans of peaceful expansion southward.

Trap Seen

The "Yomiuri Shimbun," on the other hand, advised the Japanese to take the report of a military alliance between Chungking and Britain calmly and not to be drawn in by third power manœuvres. It asserted that Britain was placed in an unfavourable position in Europe and was atempting to protect her interests in the Far East by strengthening her possessions in South Asia, centred on Singapore, and was also rushing to include Chungking and the United States in her defences.

The "Asahi Shimbun" said that Britain, by concluding a military alliance with Chungking, was step by step encircling Japan in an effort to destroy her.—Reuter.

Italian Casualties Total 500,000

London, July 13.

Italian casualties, including natives, total considerably over 500,000 up to the end of June, it is learned in authoritative circles in London.

Italian and native prisoners and other casualties amount to 582,000. Totals show that 134,000 East African natives deserted to the Allies.

White prisoners totalled 241,000, but most of the 25,000 Italians captured in Albania were released when the Germans invaded Greece.

Other white casualties amount to 135,000, while native prisoners amount to 69,000 and other native casualties to 137,000, including deserters.—Reuter.

Vichy Cabinet Meets Under Petain

London, July 13.

The French Cabinet met last night under Marshal Petain. A communique issued later said that "current affairs were discussed."—Reuter.

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[illegible] Press yesterday,
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[illegible] ment and were engaged
[illegible] ng huts, bombproof shelters
[illegible] docks.

The dock buildehrs said they were receiving US$90 a week and also were receiving a living allowance of three to four pounds sterling weekly.—United Press.

Danes Sentenced for Insulting Germans

Copenhagen, July 13.

Six Danes, one of them a woman, were sentenced to 30 days imprisonment for insulting members of the German army, it was announced here yesterday.

One man was sentenced to two years imprisonment for throwing a bottle at German soldiers and another was sentenced to 40 days imprisonment for shouting at German soldiers.—United Press.

★Stalin Line Said Broken

(Continued from page 1)

"an pioneer and infantry units the shock troops overcame apparently insuperable hindrances.

Soviet defenders had burned villages in a wide circle. Roads were in a bad state and bridges were destroyed, said D.N.B. Even water wells had been caved in and in some cases springs had been poisoned.

"Employing great quantities of men and materials, the German Army Command overcame the area," said the news agency.

D.N.B. said that the Soviet Air Force on Friday lost 188 planes, of which 163 were shot down in air battles and by anti-aircraft fire.

Well-informed sources, meanwhile, said that "strong Soviet units encircled in the vicinity of Vitebsk yesterday (Friday) vainly sought to break out with tank forces."

The report was said to be highly important inasmuch as it meant the Germans had achieved a breakthrough "directly into the Stalin line," said informed sources.—United Press.

Four Greek Ships Hoist British Flag

Istanbul, July 13.

Four Greek vessels, which took refuge here when Germany intervened in the war on Greece, have hoisted the Union Jack following their purchase by a British firm of shipowners.

The captains and crews had refused to return to Greece, declaring they would never submit to the "puppet" government of General Tsolakoglu, the Greek Quisling.

Two of the freighters are 5,000-ton vessels and the other two are 4,000-ton ships.—Reuter.

New Spanish Army Commander Appointed

Madrid, July 13.

General Barron has been appointed commander of the military area contiguous to Gibraltar, in succession to General Munoz Grande, it was announced yesterday, following a Cabinet meeting.

As already announced, General Grande is leading the Spanish volunteers against Russia.

Two further contingents of volunteers, together with their commanding officers and staff, are leaving Madrid today.—Reuter.

Priscilla Lane's kitchen is now equipped with all the kitchen gadgets she demonstrated for scenes in "Million Dollar Baby."

WAR SAVINGS INVESTMENT WEEK

July 9 — — July 16

CONTRIBUTORS NOW NUMBER 1,305

ARE YOU ONE?

LEND ALL YOUR SAVINGS

YOUR SAVINGS are SAFELY INVESTED

INCREASE THIS NUMBER BY BECOMING A CONTRIBUTOR TODAY

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT NEEDS YOUR MONEY

IN 2½% NATIONAL WAR BONDS

July 12 — £30,100 (includes Ch$231,410)

July 11 — £23,700 (includes Ch$199,410)

July 10 — £21,300 (includes Ch$165,925)

July 9 — £8,750 (includes Ch$87,000)

SEND YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA & CHINA 18 THE BUND

WATCH THIS CHART EACH DAY AND RUN IT UP

WOMAN'S PAGE

A LONDON LETTER

By Olive Dun

London, June 6.

You can imagine what a bombshell the clothes rationing order was. The secret was extremely well kept, though there is said to have been a little leakage. At one big store in the suburbs it is reported that last Saturday afternoon a loud-speaker kept warning customers to make up their minds "as an important Government order is coming out soon." But in the main there was no chance for anyone to rush round madly making eleventh-hour purchases. Although the coupon allowance will not run to half what even a very economical woman used to spend on clothes, I have not heard one complaint against the order, and friends tell me that is their experience too. But there are a great many points that need clearing up. What, for instance, is to be the position of visitors from abroad, shipwrecked mariners and children who come into the unrationed class in respect of age but not of inches? When does a mackintosh at one rate for coupons, cease to be a mackintosh and become a coat, at another rate? What about sheets and tablecloths? Could I, for instance, buy a silk tablecloth without coupons and have a dress made of it, always supposing that I would demean myself in wartime by wearing silk? What about bridal gowns and trousseaux? What about ballet shoes? I learn with amazement that few dancers can manage with less than one pair a night and that Pavlova wore out five or six pairs every evening. These are but a few samples of the difficulties on which Captain Lyttleton, President of the Board of Trade, will have to give a ruling. Meanwhile there has been a general descent on the second-hand shops which deal in the dresses that women of fashion wear perhaps only once or twice (you remember that Lady Vandeleur, accounted the second or third best-dressed woman in London, owed £90,000 for dress) and in these the stocks are low since fashion has been out of fashion. Shoplifting receives a spurt, but also heavier punishment: two women this week have been sent to gaol for a month instead of being merely lectured and bound over, as used to be the magistrates' incomprehensible way with such offenders. And numbers of women have been trying to get frocks from wholesale dealers by posing as retailers, which trick the dealers quickly exposed by asking a few trade questions which the pretended shopkeepers were unable to answer. The people who may suffer rather badly are the little dressmakers who make up their customers' cloth. Yet again, they may find new work in turning and furbishing up old dresses. But one and all, though some, as always, may try to wriggle round the new order, we shall accept it cheerfully enough. The Queen has quickly set an example by announcing that she and the Princesses will abide by the rationing, just as the Royal Family does in respect of food.

* * *

Scottish Plenty

Apropos of the latter, a friend just back from Scotland, where she stayed in two or three different places, makes our mouths water by her description of the ease with which unrationed things can be got—chickens at pauper prices (in London a not too large chicken costs 12s. 6d), bacon, eggs, fish, milk, anything. Sweets seemed rather more scarce, but by no means invisible. Tinned things plentiful and at ordinary prices. This happy luxuriance appears to prevail in towns as well as in country. Why do the Scots come to England? But we are promised an improvement—all the Canadian Cheddar cheese output, new potatoes from Eire, and "offal" (by which charming word the official mind designates kidneys, liver, tripe and cow-heel) to be unrationed, at least this summer. Also the teashops and restaurants are to be allowed for the present to go on serving sugar with tea and coffee. So I shall be able to earn a cheap popularity by giving my allowance to a neighbour.

* * *

Marks of the Beast

Among the many charming old relics in London for whose destruction we have to thank the cultured Hun, the house of Katharine Parr in Charterhouse Square has to be included. It was a beautiful little dwelling, built in 1450, and Katharine Parr lived in it both before and after her marriage to Henry VIII. After the death of that outrageous tyrant, as you remember, she married Admiral Seymour and went back to Charterhouse Square, where she lived for the rest of her life. By the way, in marrying propensity she almost did as well as Henry, for Sir Wiliam Parr, who left her the house, had been her second husband. So she had four altogether. She must have been a woman of unusual attraction, though at school she was presented to us as a motherly sort of person who cosseted Henry VIII in his aches and pains and soothed him in his outbursts of rage. What is it that gives some women their extraordinary allure? Mary Queen of Scots was not beautiful by most standards and there is a legend that she had a cast in one eye. I remember a lady who had three husbands and nearly collared a fourth; and to most of her friends (the women at least) it was a wonder how, on any beauty test, she had secured even one. The Temple is a sad sight. As you have probably heard, the famous old round church of Norman building has been burnt out. Half Brick Court, where Goldsmith lived, has been razed to the ground; Essex Court, where Evelyn the diarist lived, was blasted, though it still stands. Houses associated with the names of Chaucer, Drake, Raleigh, Thackeray, Lamb and many more are ruined! Gray's Inn, one of the loveliest of all the Inns of Court, has suffered badly. The house in Gough Square, where Dr. Johnson lived and wrote his dictionary, is no more, though I am glad to see that although the pretty old church of St. Clement Danes has been burnt out, the Doctor's statue stands unhurt at the east end, looking down his favourite Fleet Street. Of course the Temple will be rebuilt, but the mellow charm of its old brickwork cannot be recaptured for centuries, if ever, for I suppose the new buildings will be all steel frame and concrete. By the way, I see that Lord Quickswood (you probably remember him better as Lord Hugh Cecil) protests against the idea of replanning the City of London on boulevard lines, urging that its character and charm are bound up in the narrow twisted lanes that it had preserved even from before the Great Fire of 1666. There is much in this. But the character also depended largely on the buildings, many of which, if not antiques like Katharine Parr's house, at least took us back to the days of Scrooge and Marley. Now they are gone, and so in making a "brave new world" we may as well plan the rebuilding on brave new lines.

* * *

Gardening Girls

The Women's Farm and Garden Association, which though independent works in connection with the Women's Land Army, has just brought out an interesting report on what it does to train girls as gardeners. They serve an apprenticeship of six months under a head gardener on a private estate, and if they cannot keep themselves during the training they are given board and lodging free and some pocket-money. It seems rather wonderful that there are enough private estates with head gardeners left to make the experiment worth while, but it seems they are still fairly plentiful. Once the girls are trained there are any number of jobs for them, as of course the younger gardeners have almost all been called up. I shall be curious to see how it works out. Two ladies I know whose gardener has been called up engaged a land girl recently, but the result was not a success. Among all the young girls I can think of I do not remember one who took the slightest interest in gardening (though several had an excellent instinct for the management of a car) and of all trades gardening is one that demands an interest and aptitude for it, and that indefinable sympathy for flowers (known as "the green hand") which causes them to grow for one person and not for another. However, my acquaintanceship with young girls is naturally limited, and there must be others, as the Women's Farm and Garden Association seems very satisfied with the results it is getting.

* * *

Feathered Fierceness

Apropos of gardens, I have mentioned before how at nesting time the blackbirds who build in a shrubbery at the end of the lawn hunt our cat into the house with curses. Now to these tyrants are added a pair of chaffinches who have built in a climbing rose over our loggia, where they are well protected above by the gutter. It would be impossible for the cat to get at the nest, but the male chaffinch is taking no chances. The cat likes to sit on the front of the loggia in the warmth of the afternoon sun, but the chaffinch will not allow it. Down he comes on to the brick path in front of the loggia and loads the cat with abuse and menaces till the poor beast slinks back into the shelter of the french windows. I have read somewhere that the wren is one of the boldest of birds and will fearlessly tackle much bigger birds in defence of its young. But I would back our chaffinch against half-a-dozen wrens. I do not know what to do for our cat, whose nerves are becoming quite frayed.

Food for Mechanical Minds

Members of the Motor Transport Unit of the A.T.S. receiving instruction as to the inner workings of a motor engine. The kindly-looking instructor is a member of the F.A.N.Y.s, a service which originated at the beginning of the last war, and she seems to be satisfied with the girls who are now hanging on her words.

B. W. A.

Monday, July 14.—Sports Section's Outing.

Tuesday, July 15.—War Work at Headquarters 5 to 8 p.m. Bridge and Mahjongg 3 p.m.

Wednesday, July 16.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m. War Work 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Thursday, July 17.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon. Needlecraft at 753 Yu Yuen Road 4 p.m.

Friday, July 18.—War Work at 1288 Bubbling Well Road 9 to noon.

Saturday, July 19.—War Work Knitting 9.30 to 11.30 a.m.

The British Women's Association have had another batch of letters from England and are so glad to hear from people who are actually wearing garments made by their Knitting Department. The following are extracts:—

The Army Comforts Depot...The case of comforts which you very kindly despatched per the ss. Somali has arrived safely and once more it is our pleasure to write and thank you all for the generous help you have given us.

The Royal Air Force Comforts Depot...We have received such splendid support from your organization that we hope you will be able to convey to all your workers a special message of thanks from the Royal Air Force. The Committee are constantly receiving letters from airmen who have been deeply touched by all the work and kind thoughts of their friends all over the world. We on the Committee often wish your workers could see all these letters.

A Billeting Officer in Cambridge... Will you please convey to the members of your Association our most grateful thanks for the splendid grey knitted jumpers we have received from you. Warm, thick woollens such as you sent are particularly welcome, as these townfolk feel most acutely the change to the cold and damp climate of Cambridge after the stuffiness of the densely-populated districts of London from which they come.

Headquarters, 4th A. A. Division...I am Welfare Officer for the above Division and it is part of my job to collect woollen comforts for the men in this Division. Undoing a parcel of comforts the other day I came across your label, and feel I would like to thank your Association very much for contributing to the comfort of the men in this Division.

20th London Regiment...Again I write to thank you for a grand consignment of woollens knitted by the members of your Association and which recently arrived quite safely. I should be grateful if you would extend to all your members and helpers the thanks of the Regiment for their splendid help.

The Seaforth Highlanders...I have received through the agency of the Army Comforts Depot, Reading, a splendid consignment of woollen comforts from your organization. And they are beautifully knitted. Would you convey to your members the warmest expression of the gratitude of the Seaforth Highlanders for such a vivid token of the regard in which the Regiment is held by those in Shanghai among whom one Battalion so recently served.

The British Red Cross Society...We hope that you will be able to convey to all your workers, the sincere thanks and appreciation of the War Organization for all they are doing on our behalf. These supplies are always needed, and will be of the greatest value to us.

U.S. Warplane Output Triples

So they said it couldn't be done! If there is any one thing which should remove the last vestige of doubt regarding American industrial genius it is the growth in the American aircraft industry in the past year. And it is now just getting under way in the form of real production. The next few months will see planes rolling off the production lines at a rate which will make past performances look like slow motion, says Mr. Clinton R. Harrower in the "Wall Street Journal."

To appreciate fully what has happened in these past twelve months, however, one must forget all ideas of mass production as exemplified by the automobile industry or tin can manufacturers or what not. Quantity production in aviation and mass production in the automotive industry are not the same thing.

The difference lies in the number of units involved. Whereas the automobile industry talks of annual production of 4,000,000 to 5,000,000 units, the aviation industry is shooting at an annual goal of 50,000. Whereas an automobile builder would hardly consider it worthwhile to tool up for a new model unless at least 100,000 cars were to be built, the aviation industry had been getting along on orders for a few units at a time. It is only within the past year that orders for 1,000 or more of any one model plane have been placed at a time and now these are being stepped up to 2,000 to 3,000.

Hence aircraft builders have not been able to turn to the automatic machinery to the same extent as has the automotive. It is one thing to spend $10,000 or more for a machine to stamp out 100,000 small parts, it is another thing to spend $10,000 to stamp out only a few hundred.

A Distinctive Industry

Thus the success or failure of the aircraft industry must be judged in the light of its own problems and not by comparison with any other industry.

Here is a picture of what has happened.

A year ago, this country was producing about 450 military planes a month. By November, the output had reached all of 700. It reached 1,000 units by January, 1941, and April hit a new high record of 1,427.

Here are the monthly production figures for key months, together with the daily average plus the annual rate of production based on the daily average:

	Actual Output	Daily Average	Indicated Annual Rate
1941			
April	1,427	47.6	17,374
March	1,216	39.2	14,306
February .	972	34.7	12,655
January ...	1,038	33.4	12,191
1940			
December ...	799	25.8	9,417
November ..	700	23.3	8,505
July	500	16.1	5,877
May	400	14.5	5,293

By next October, the monthly production is expected to jump to 2,600 or at the rate of around 31,000 per year.

So far, within one year production has more than tripled and this tripling has taken place while the industry has only been preparing to produce.

The industry is just beginning to hit its stride now as one new plant after another swings into action and one production problem after another is solved. Nevertheless, what has been accomplished already is estimated in some conservative quarters to permit Anglo-American production at last to about match that of Germany.

Expansion of Plant

This past year has been one primarily of expansion of plant facilities and education of workers. Virtually overnight, the industry has had to jump from such a lowly position that it wasn't even included in business indices to be one of the largest employers of labour in the country. How many planes ultimately will have to be produced in the national defence effort? It is impossible to tell or even guess but the immensity of the effort can be gauged when we speak of annual production of 50,000 or more highly complex military planes per year as compared with the estimated 85,000 airplanes of all kinds, including small private planes, which had been built in the United States since the epoch-making flight of the Wright brothers.

May a year ago, plant facilities had been about doubled consisting of a total of around 12,000,000 square feet. By the end of 1940, this had more than doubled again to 25,000,000 square feet and before this year is out that figure will have almost doubled again to around 45,000,000. And there is an undetermined amount still to come.

Many new plants are being built in such a manner that one whole end can be knocked out in order to hook on new additions. Piping, wiring, air hoses, telephone cables, all are brought up to the temporary wall to be tapped with no delay to production in the finished plant. There are some plants which are already going to be doubled even though the original construction has not yet been finished. Plants are finished off section by section and as soon as the builders move out of a completed section, machinery and workers begin to move in.

The aviation plant building programme of itself is a major building boom, with construction records being broken constantly.

Personnel Training

A miracle has been wrought in personnel training. It wasn't so long ago that airplane building was an art of highly skilled workmen. Today the specifications on the thousands of parts which go into an airplane are more rigid than ever, but there has been no time to devlop real craftsmen. And yet whereas there were 60,000 shop employes a year ago, and 180,000 last December and there will be over 380,000 before the end of this year those rigid specifications are not only being met but the percentage of spoilage is dropping constantly!

The answer lies partly in intensive pre-employment training courses given not only by the companies themselves but also by industrial and other schools in co-operation with the companies. The answer is also found in the development of special mechanical equipment which not only simplifies the operations which must perforce be done by hand but leaves a minimum to the skill of the individual worker.

The building of plants and training of personnel are only two of the many problems which are being whipped into shape steadily. Outstanding is that of machinery.

Problem of Machinery

While it is true that the aircraft builders are not mechanized to the same extent as the automotive industry, a moderate airplane plant revolves about its own machinery. And much of the machinery required is not stock type—it can't be ordered out of a catalogue. Individual machines must be designed and built and it takes six to eight months to get delivery. Added to this is the fact that the machine tool industry, which itself was short of skilled toolmakers who can't be trained overnight) has been called upon to equip a major industry which is shooting up to maturity overnight instead of enjoying a normally slow dignified growth.

It has been physically impossible for the machine tool makers to satisfy everybody at once. Hence the airplane builder grabs several single operation machines and puts them to work until delivery can be had on some complicated mechanism which will do several operations at once.

To top it all, everything that is being done is new with no past experience to fall back on. If a company which has been working on an order for a couple of hundred planes gets an order for 1,000, new and more efficient production technique becomes possible. Double or triple that order and still other more efficient methods can be worked out. But it has to be done by trial and error.

All of this, coupled with constant additions to plant and the receipt of new machinery, means a constant shifting of machinery and production lines but this must be carried out with a minimum of interference to production. The plant engineers have become sleight of hand wizards in moving equipment around. Boundary lines in present day Europe are immovably fixed as compared with the plant layout in the airplane factories.

As if this were not enough, there has been a constant struggle to maintain an even flow of materials as they are needed. These shortages and fears of shortages of essential materials, such as aluminum and magnesium, are constant nightmares and will continue to be so until those industries can build their own productive capacities up to a point at which the unsatiable appetites will be satisfied.

The extent of the aviation effort cannot be fully grasped until magnitude of the vendor and sub-contracting system is appreciated. Behind every builder of aircraft stand many, many other firms supplying equipment or parts. And behind these vendors and sub-contractors stand still other contractors and suppliers down to the source of the raw materials.

What Is a Plane Made Of?

The plane builder, for example, needs engines. The engine builder needs not only aluminum, and steel and magnesium, castings and forgings but needs help in machining the great number of crank shafts, piston rods and what not that are needed. Magnetos, carburetors, ignition harnesses, spark plugs, fuel pumps, oil cooling systems must be supplied to the engine maker by those who specialize in such equipment.

And the plane builder needs fight control instruments, radios, armour plate, machine guns, cannon, landing wheels, tires, oleo struts for the landing gear, propellers, piping and wiring all in addition to the metal sheets, rods and strips out of which he fashions his plane.

In other words, ability of the manufacturer to deliver a finished airplane depends not only upon his ability to put the parts together but upon a constant stream of supplies and equipment of all kinds coming in at precisely the moment it is needed. It requires the most delicate kind of timing and the airplane manufacturer has no control whatsoever over that flow. A stoppage or shortage anywhere along only one of hundreds, if not thousands, of lines outside his plant can easily shut his production down tighter than a drum. If only one part is missing, the plane cannot be completed.

The entire programme has thus been most vulnerable to labour disturbances quite beyond the control of the aviation industry proper. In the main, most cordial relations have been maintained between employers and employees in the aircraft industry itself.

In spite of all the headaches in trying to keep up to scheduled production, attainment of the goal isn't enough. Even output figures which jump ahead of schedule are not enough as the Army and Navy calls "Hurry, Hurry. How much faster can you go?"

Research Work Maintained

With all of this job that has been and is being done, research work is being pushed ahead at an equally feverish pace. It used to take two to three years to design a new plane and build the original model. It is now done sometimes in a little more than three months. And these aren't copies of some older type with a few refinements, either. They are just as apt to incorporate fundamental advances in design which in more normal times would be hailed as great forward steps in aviation.

Up to the present, the aircraft builders have been riding along largely as the result of the British and French orders which were placed a year ago and which made it possible to start the initial expansion of plant facilities and to get the production lines rolling with designs then being developed.

Increasing from this point on, however, the expansion programme undertaken by the American defence programme will make its effect felt. New and as yet unannounced types of fighters and bombers of extremely advanced design are about to appear in ever increasing numbers. Greater speeds, greater engine power, greater carrying capacity, greater fire power, more armament, faster rate of climb, longer ranges and greater maneuverability are being built into the ships which will soon make their appearance.

And so it couldn't be done, eh? Well, ponder this.

The word German has always been synonomous with technical efficiency. It took the Nazi leaders seven years to build up their air force and they had to put the nation in a strait-jacket to do it.

And American initiative which was supposed to have been lost during the deadening days of the depression? Our aircraft industry is doing in two what it took Germany seven years to accomplish and the end is nowhere in sight.

It is a thought which the rest of the world might find profitable to consider.

U.S. Gov't Takes Over More Danish Ships

Washington, July 13.

The Maritime Commission has taken over 16 more Danish cargo ships laid up in United States ports, making 31 Danish ships now acquired under the Ship Requisition Act.

The commission had previously taken over one Italian vessel, while President Roosevelt also ordered the use of 15 other Italian ships and one German vessel which had been forfeited under the Espionage Act of 1917.

All shis were among 80 idle foreign vesels in United States ports.—Reuter.

Dutch Navy Operating In Mediterranean

London, July 13.

The Netherlands Admiralty yesterday announced that a Dutch submarine sank an 8,000 ton Axis tanker in the Mediterranean. The announcement was the first indication that the Dutch navy was operating in the Mediterranean.—United Press.

GROWING GIRLS NEED THIS TONIC

Girls in their 'teens need rich, red blood to keep them in health and ensure development into robust womanhood. If the blood is thin the nerves will be undernourished and the general health will suffer. Health and happiness in later life is the reward for attention to the demands of the blood.

A reliable tonic for the blood and nerves which has helped many young girls when approaching womanhood is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which increase the blood in quality and quantity.

Parents, if you are worried over your daughters' health, if they are pale, listless, complain of pains in back and limbs, lack strength and appetite, see what beneficial effects a course of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will have. They are equally good for anaemic adult sufferers, both men and women.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Obtainable at all Chemists.

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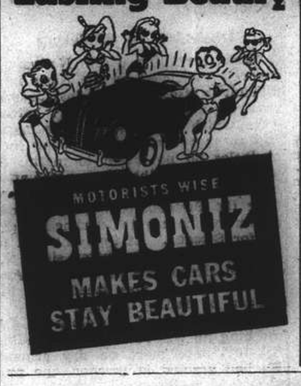

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FLUORESCENT TUBE LIGHTING

Fluorescent Tube Lamps have recently been installed in several stores for Commercial Lighting use. This type of lamp differs widely from the ordinary incandescent lamp, and is subject to special regulations regarding design and installation.

In order to gain the fullest economy it is important that the right lamps be selected and properly installed. There are both suitable and unsuitable lamps on the market, and it is therefore important that our Consumers consult with us before purchase of lamps, so that we can advise and check whether or not the lamps conform to the Regulations.

Telephone 11010 for a representative to call and advise free of charge on any lighting problem.

Shanghai Power Company

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Public Transport:

And Dishonest Conductors

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Yesterday I boarded a bus on Avenue Edward VII soon after five o'clock. It was very full and I had to take up a standing position by the door. I travelled about a mile in a westerly direction. I noted at the various stops that the conductor faithfully collected from the departing passengers their tickets which they all very willingly gave up. These in turn were sold to the incoming passengers, and the two that were sold to me for my companion and self were ones that had previously been used. I have them still.

I frequently see this sort of thing happening. I have on a number of occasions spoken to the conductor in Chinese telling him what I thought of him and those who so willingly co-operated with him.

I made a conservative estimate yesterday that in the mile which I covered that the conductor must have made three dollars.

In a day or so we are going to have to face new transport fares, the transport companies can do this in so much as they have the consent of the S.M.C. It does not appear to me fair to grant such a further concession to the companies before they have themselves solved the problem of collecting their due. It is not up to the honest passenger to pay for the other type. The solution is possible but it will entail inconvenience to the companies and to the travelling public, but it would ultimately pay.

In the meantime the "Honest Johns" will have to pay for the dishonest ones, and the Transport Companies carry on with the due profits coming in.

I will not dwell on the service offered by the transport companies, but there are two things that I will say. The first. If those persons who are really at the top in the transport companies used the buses and trams periodically, I feel sure that some improvement would soon be evident. Secondly. The day is coming when one of these overloaded buses will come a cropper, it will be a sad day for all concerned.

TIMOTHY.

Shanghai, July 12

The Second Birth:

A Reader's Enquiry

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For two reasons I would like to use your paper for approaching the public re the following question.

(1) Verbal communications are limited to certain times and certain people in the same place. But your paper is read by at least 50,000 people on the day of publication everywhere and many years after, as I see from your daily column "70 years ago."

(2) Newspapers are established for the benefit of people, and I cannot see a higher task than learning the way into the kingdom of God.

I would like to ask those of your readers who are familiar with the biblical theme of the "Second Birth" to explain in common words the meaning of this idea and if the "Second Birth" is necessary for all men or for a certain portion of mankind only.

TRUTHSEEKER.

Shanghai, July 12.

Fun Fair:

A Satisfactory Result

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—For the information of all those who so kindly assisted and attended the "Fun Fair" held on the grounds of the Portuguese Consulate General on Saturday, July 5, 1941, I give below results of the Fair as follow:—

Admission Tickets	936.50
Donations	1,464.00
Proceeds of various Stalls nett	5,531.95
	$7,932.45
Expenses	539.30
Nett	$7,393.15

Full detailed statement of accounts can be seen at the Portuguese Consulate General.

Thanking you for the publication of the above.

A. M. GUTIERREZ,
Hon. Treasurer Fun Fair.

Shanghai, July 11.

Six Soldiers Drowned In Northern Ireland

London, July 13.

An inquest was held in Northern Ireland yesterday on six soldiers drowned when they entered water from a motor-boat with rifles and army boots for what was described as swimming exercises.

Sixteen officers and men were aboard and the men started to swim for shore—30 to 40 yards away—when the inspecting general arrived.

Two soldiers, after swimming ten yards, got into difficulties and sank despite efforts of life-saving men. Four others also disappeared. A seventh man was saved by artificial respiration. The water was about ten feet deep where they left the boat. There was no current running.

A verdict of accidental drowning was returned.—Reuter

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF JULY 14, 1871

From Ningpo:—We hear from Chinese sources that a tempest of most destructive character has recently passed over the central portions of the Chekiang province. The departmental cities of Kinhua and Shaoshing are said to have suffered most severely. Scarcely a house is left standing and the hillsides are bare of trees, which have all been uprooted by the fury of the tempest. We shall be curious to see how far the statements of our native informants will be confirmed by the receipt of news from the north.

First Open Step Seen in War for Control of Iron

Istanbul, July 13.

Diplomatic observers here yesterday regarded Berlin declarations that Britain was plotting interference with the Government of Iran as the first open step in a coming diplomatic war between Germany and Britain for control of Iran's foreign policy.

The influential newspaper "Vakit" asked "if Germany succeeds in breaking up the Soviet army will she march on India?

"It is certain that once the Germans occupied the Caucasus oil fields they would try to smash the source of Britain's oil for her Fleets in the Mediterranean and Indian Ocean—Iran oil fields," said the newspaper. "Iran is on the route to India."—United Press.

South African Women Interned in Germany

Pretoria, July 13.

As South African women have been interned in Germany, the Union Government has warned the German Government that it reserves the right to vary its policy of not interning women.

The Union Government has steadfastly set its face against the detention of women in internment camps. It is known, however, that at least two South African women were interned recently in Germany with a number of British women.—Reuter.

Von Ribbentrop Receives Turkish Official

Berlin, July 13.

A D.N.B. dispatch datelined "In the East" yesterday said that Herr Jachim von Ribbentrop, German Foreign Minister, in the presence of the Turkish Ambassador to Germany, M. Darlin Huesrev Gerede, received the Deputy Secretary General of the Turkish Foreign Office, M. Cevad Avecalin, who is bisiting in the Reich.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcast in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. Vincent d'Indy (II). The foundation of the Schola Cantorum in collaboration with Charles Bordes and Guilmant.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert·

Chamber music and modern French melodies.

Fauré: Quatuor; Duparc: Rosamond's manor; A sigh; Sad song; Invitation to travel; Fauré: Pie Jesu; Autumn; Moonlight; Poem of a day; Barcarolle; The roses of Isphahan; Hahn: A landscape; From a prison; Fauré: A whisper; Lydia; Duparc: The former life; Fauré: Sonata in H for piano.

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THE NEWS OF THE WORLD

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XHMD broadcasts news in English daily at 12.45 and 9 p.m. and news in Chinese daily at 12.30 and 9.15 p.m.

MAILS COMING AND GOING
EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS
WEATHER REPORTS
LOCAL EVENTS OF THE DAY

At other hours, the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association broadcasts in English and Chinese language programme of music and talks.

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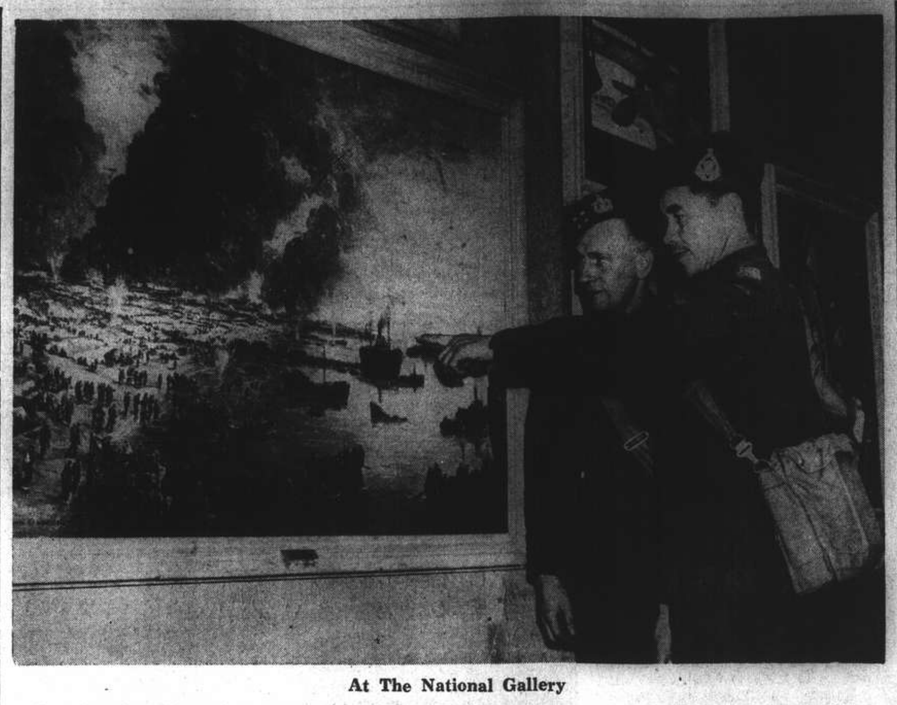
To-day's Programme

7.30-12.00 Chinese Programme with News Broadcast at 7.45
12.00 Vocal Selections from Operas
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music
3.30 Woman and Home, including "News from Home," at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including Song recital by Miss Mong Ner, stage and screen star at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Special 14th July Broadcast (Courtesy of the Polish Programme)
7.30 Light Music
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News and War Commentary
8.30 "The Spirit of the French People"—A Programme of Popular French Music
8.55 "The Lowdown on the Follies"
9.00 News in English and B.B.C. Programme Announcements
9.15 "The War Savings Association"—Talk by Mr. A. H. George-C.M.G. British Consul-General and Chairman of the Association
9.20 "The English." Talk by a Frenchman
9.30 French Composers — Debussy, Berlioz, Saint-Saens, Lalo, Ravel, Massenet, Gounod
10.15 Musical Atlas
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and on GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

8.00 News and Topical Talk.
8.30 A parlour game from a Services Club in London.
9.15 Kentucky Minstrels.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Fenley Holloway.
11.00 News from Home by Howard Marshall.



At The National Gallery

Two Canadian soldiers are seen looking at a picture of the Dunkirk evacuation, by Charles Cundall, now hanging in the National Gallery, where an exhibition of paintings by British official war artists has been on view.

Thrilling Escape of Young Norwegian From Tyranny

THE thrilling story of the escape of a young Norwegian from his native country, now occupied by the hated Germans, and an account of his subsequent journey to Shanghai, from which city he left a few days ago to join the Norwegian Air Force now being trained in Canada, was given by Mr. K. A. Persen, well-known commentator in Shanghai over Radio Station X.M.H.A. last night. By interviewing the intrepid young Viking, who risked his life to escape from Nazi tyranny, Mr. Persen was able in his broadcast to give Shanghailanders an eye-witness story of what is really happening in Norway today and to expose as lies German propaganda stories from that country. The talk follows:

"Once more I had the good fortune of interviewing one of my countrymen on his way through Shanghai to join our Air Force in Toronto. As you may know considerable numbers of my countrymen have succeeded in escaping from occupied Norway and the risks they take in so doing are by no means small. Some have crossed the borders into Sweden and many have crossed the North Sea in small row boats to England and Scotland. Many have even sailed across the Atlantic in order to be able to fight against the Nazi oppressors. If any proof is needed of the hatred felt by the Norwegians for the Germans the fact that these men are willing to risk everything for a chance of fighting their country's enemies should be sufficient.

"For obvious reasons I am prevented from giving details such as names and locations since, in the great majority of cases, these men leave behind them relatives in Norway. Each one of them in a few weeks or months has lived through experiences which will some day form thrilling volumes of adventure.

Obstacles No Hindrance

"Since travelling within Norway is severely restricted by the Nazis it is difficult in itself in many instances to even get close enough to the border from which an escape can be made. But to these determined young men obstacles do not seem to matter in the least. On the very night after my friend arrived at a certain place near the Swedish border he set out across the ice in pitch darkness headed for Sweden. At times he had to wade knee deep in water since the ice had already begun to thaw. And all the time he was faced with the danger of falling through.

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning he was rewarded by finding his feet once more on dry ground. He had arrived in Sweden, the first stop safely accomplished in his exciting and dangerous journey. And just in time since the very next day the ice was breaking up. As a political refugee he was then taken to a camp, but after having been detained for three or four days he was once more given his liberty and proceeded to Stockholm. Then the difficulties in connection with obtaining a visa for the journey through Russia began. This was finally secured, and one morning as dawn was breaking my friend found himself looking down upon the Swedish landscape from a plane bound for Moscow.

"After another but brief delay in the Soviet capital, one night with the lights of Moscow disappearing in the distance, he was winging his way across Russia towards the Far East. He was not the only Norwegian in that plane. Several more of my countrymen, imbued with the same spirit and having only one aim in view—to fight Nazi Germany—were his companions. Although every day saw the distance between their country increased by thousands of miles it remained as near to them as on that pitch dark night when they left its soil to start wading through slush and water across to Sweden. But despite the fact that they had all left everything they care for it was a happy crowd that watched the great continent of Asia speeding past below them. I am sure that their ancestors, who themselves made innumerable dangerous voyages through the centuries, must have looked down with pride from Valhalla on these young descendants of theirs who were as willing as themselves to brave dangers and hardships.

In Scarred Chungking

"And so one day they beheld the Yangtze and the bomb-scarred city of Chungking below—another citadel of freedom. Here they received a royal welcome from the members of the British Embassy whose care of them could not have been better had they been Britain's own sons. They had an opportunity of witnessing how Chungking and its people had stood up against ruthless bombing for almost four years.

"After some days in the capital of Free China they found themselves once more in the air looking down on the mountains of Szechuan. The next stop was Hongkong. My friend described to me vividly the feeling of freedom which seemed to increase gradually as he left his occupied country behind. Some times, he said, it was almost incredible, for them to believe after, months of oppression and regulations and the Nazi contamination that they were actually free to do what they liked. And although the journey meant practically a trip around the world with every passing day they felt that they were getting nearer to the time when they could wing their way across Norway and give the Germans back some of their own medicine in the form of bombs—the only language these people are capable of understanding.

"While I was talking to my friend I showed him a copy of the local Nazi "Noon Extra" containing two telegrams from Oslo. After he had read them he burst out langhing in a manner that would have made even the local Dr. Ley blush. I do not know which cable made him laugh the most. But a stronger refutation of the Nazi lies as contained in this sheet you could not have wished for. One cable dated Oslo, July 11, informed Norwegian 'volunteers' for Finland that the medical examination for the first 'volunteers' would be extended for a period of 10 days.

The "Hird"

"He said: 'They might just as well extend the period for 10 years.' And then he related a typical incident which not only proves from what sort of individuals the 'hird' is made up but also illustrates forcibly the feeling even of the 'quislings' when the question of joining up to fight for Germany is raised. My friend said: 'Immediately after Quisling had launched his appeal for recruits for the 'Nordland Regiment' several of the 'hirdmen', thinking that the appeal was directed at them, replied instantly by resigning from the National Union.' This happened not only in the home province of my friend, but in many other places in Norway. Of course their resignation from the National Union did not help to reinstate them in the good graces of the Norwegians, but on the contrary made them the laughing stock of everyone.

"The other cable published in block letters by the local Nazi sheet under an Oslo date line of July 10, was even more funny to a man who has only recently left occupied Norway. It stated: 'Henceforth no meat will be served on Tuesdays and Saturdays in Norwegian hotels and restaurants. A decree to this effect was issued by the Norwegian Government in order to guarantee the meat supply of the Norwegian population.' My friend said: 'There is only one piece of truth in that telegram. Whatever meat might be left in Norway will be guaranteed by that decree to go only to the Nazis. But,' he added, 'no Nazi decree is necessary to ensure this because the fact of the matter is that meat has been unobtainable in all the cities of Norway for Norwegians for many months past, and we all know perfectly well that the only people in Norway who can obtain meat are the Germans and the 'quislings.'

Nazi Losses

"I have told you before something about the Nazi losses in Norway. I am going to give you just one incident to prove how great they were in proportion to our own. During one battle in one of the Norwegian valleys the Norwegians counted more than 200 German dead and their own losses had been one—one man. I could of course give you the name of the plane including the names of many who took part and various other particulars, but such things have to be left to some future date since I know the mentality of the Gestapo too well.

"My friend being himself a student told me a lot about the most aggressive front against the Nazi in Norway—that of the Norwegian students. In their campaign against the invaders he said that these young men are continually taking great risks. The Nazis have tried to form a new student union in Norway named the N.S.S.F., the National Union student Fylking (the actual translation of 'fylking' is phalanx). In order to induce the students to join this union the Nazis are offering all sorts of privileges and advantages. They have for instance built students homes, and for students of the poorer classes they are arranging for part time jobs of various kinds, jobs which are paid very well. These jobs consist of insignificant positions serving as a screen for the actual financial support they receive. For instance a job as a night watchman (and the Nazis need a number of them) may be paid as much as 10 kroner an hour. In spite of these attractions they have not succeeded in obtaining many new members since any student who joins this organization becomes a marked man and this boycott is a very serious thing indeed in Norway. His former friends will shun him like poison. He one will think of greeting him and in every respect he is ignored. To prove how extensive and deadly this boycott is the Nazis have had to build a special home in Oslo for the members of the 'hird' simply because these fellows can not show themselves any more even in their homes.

Quislings in Sweden

"And it is not only in Norway that the 'quislings' are looked down upon and despised. Soon after my friend arrived in Sweden an old Swedish pilot in one of the coastal cities related this incident to him. It happened on one of the Swedish trains. One day a group of young Norwegian 'hirdmen' in their 'quisling' uniforms was travelling through Sweden, bound for the only country they could be bound for, Hitler's German Reich. The Swedish waiter was not in sympathy with any Nazis no matter what nationality and did not hesitate to show his feelings. When these young individuals ordered drinks he refused to serve them. One of the 'hird' then said: 'You don't seem to like uniforms here in Sweden. The waiter replied: 'We have no objections in general to uniforms, but when they are worn by traitors we certainly don't like them.' The young men did not receive their drinks. Incidentally my friend informed me that the general feeling amongst the population in Sweden is extremely bitter against their government's policy and that everyone he met in that country was doing his utmost to assist him.

"The 'quislings' went to a lot of trouble in Norway to choose a greeting that would be real Norse and above all 'Germanic.' They have tried their best to prove that their greeting "Heil og sael," which translated literally means "Heil, All Hail and Welcome," was used in the olden days by the Norwegians. But unfortunately for them in the case as in several others their choice of slogans has acted as a boomerang. It would be difficult indeed to imagine anything more telling and more damning than the discovery that "Heil og sael" is used in the Landsmaal edition of the Norwegian Bible. (Landsmaal is the common form for the writing of the different dialects) This Quisling Nazi slogan is moreover used in a place of Scripture which more than speaks for itself. This is an exact translation of the passage: 'Then the traitor walked over to Jesus, kissed him and said: 'Heil, All Hail and Welcome.' When a Norwegian drew the attention of one of the 'quislings' to this passage of Scripture his individual became excited and shouted: 'This has to be reported, this has to be reported.' 'It remains to be seen,' said my countryman, 'whether the Nazis dare to add this edition of the Norwegian Bible to the list of banned books in Norway.'

A Greeting

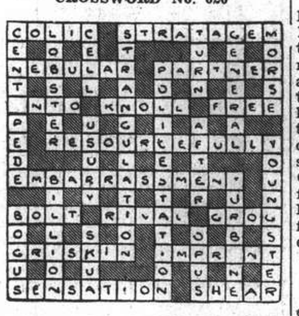
"To you, my friend, who this evening on board an American Liner are bound for the great North American continent and your sacred duty I want to send this greeting: Thanks for the message of faith and courage which you brought to me—a message which all lovers of liberty throughout the world should heed. While men such as you live on the Banner of Freedom shall never be trampled upon. May our fathers' God speed you on your way, and may you ever keep aflame that sacred torch in your heart, that torch which will guide free men of all nations and creeds to Victory in their fight for The Four Freedoms. I shall ever carry with me the firm clasp of your hand and the bright message of hope from our beloved homeland where the rays of the midnight sun now shed their light over a land and a people that has lost none of its former glory. A land in which your people and mine fight a silent but indomitable struggle for their age-old Rights. And I shall never forget your parting words: 'And of a certainty we shall meet some day in a free Norway.' On that day, my Norse Viking, our country and its people will welcome you and every real Norwegian with that welcome which is only extended to those who know where their duty lies and who are willing to carry out that duty as free men have always done and will ever continue to do.

Exchange of Axis, Soviet Diplomats

Ankara, July 13.

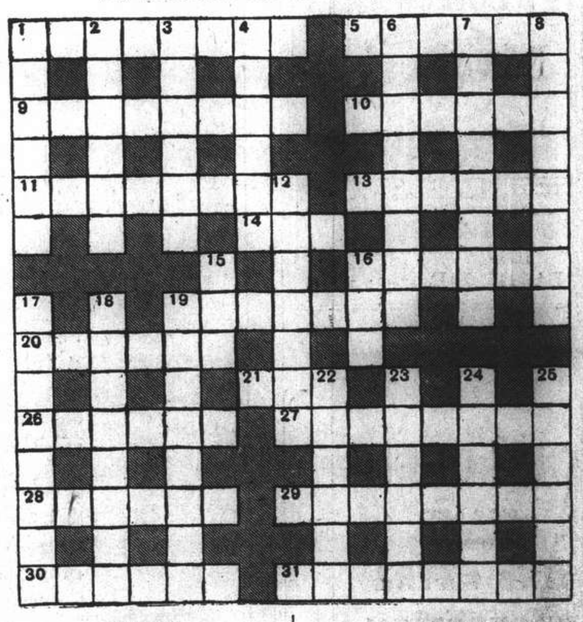
The exchange of Soviet diplomats from Axis territory and Axis diplomats from Russia is to take place today. The respective missions are at present in Turkey.—Reuter.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 620



CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 545

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 He wasn't a Frenchman at heart, after all (8)
5 One of the lighter fixtures? (6)
9 Tired nun changed and went to bed (two words—6, 2)
10 May be a rough seaman, but is all right at heart (6)
11 In forest fires the ash is this without suffering 13 across (8)
13 What one hopes for when taking a ticket to the seaside? (6)
14 This turns up in 18 down (3)
16 One gets it in the neck (6)
19 Material that reduces staff (7)
20 A Russian (6)
21 Mixed in 19 across (3)
26 It doesn't act up to its name in the garden, it climbs (6)
27 "Angle tie" (anag.) (8)
28 Not easily moved but, beheaded, goes to cover (6)
29 Pack will do instead (8)
30 Fasten (6)
31 His buff is well known (two words—5, 3)

DOWN

1 This might lie on a board by a skating rink (6)
2 This nautical fellow would be a better man without his fourth letter (6)
3 Little up in song, but wants making up (6)
4 Say this to him when he is bad tempered (6)
6 Sailors don't use him in a second part first part (8)
7 Appropriate money with 1 down for clue (two words—4, 4)
8 Hen adder is made tough (8)
12 This used to be tried as a damper for scolds (7)
15 Sing about it for result of 12 down (3)
16 Its change might kill it (3)
17 Arms test reveals stylish circle (two words—5, 3)
18 He believes in lining up for the other side (8)
19 Do touch judges take it as a hobby? (8)
22 It's made of wood, sometimes with the bark inside (6)
23 Nearly same utensil for vessel (6)
24 "Mad, Sir" (anag.) (6)
25 Crock the finger? (6)

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On Tuesday, July 15, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.
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IN CARGO SALESROOM
On Tuesday, July 15, 1941, at 11 a.m.

2 Cases Tooth Paste—about 298½ dozen (Damaged)
2 Cases Rubber Balls—about 172 dozen (Damaged)

also

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On Wednesday, July 16, 1941, at 9.30 a.m.

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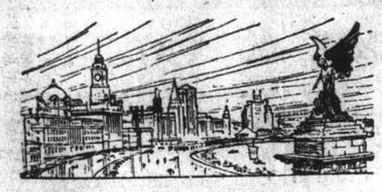

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Articles and letters intended for publication in the news columns of the paper should be addressed to the Editor and not to individuals.

IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

THE PASSING PHASE

It is nothing remarkable that the day of the storming of the Bastille should be the commemoration day for the commencement of the French Revolution, for while the popular movement was to commence a trend of developments which was to lay the monarchy in the dust, and establish the foundations of a republican democracy, the destruction of the Bastille was the removal of a hideous nightmare which had brooded over Paris for well over four centuries. The gate of Saint Antoine in King John's time had been flanked by two towers. About 1369 Hugues Aubriot at the command of Charles V changed the structure into a regular fortress, with the addition of six other towers, united by thick connecting walls and surrounded by a ditch some twenty-five feet across. During the four hundred and twenty years which were to follow those gloomy towers acquired all the sinister qualities of an instrument of despotic oppression.

France like most of the rest of Europe was feeling its way towards civilization, and though in the breasts of many thinkers, even in the early days of the fortress of Saint Antoine, there was already kindled the desire for liberty, there was a long period to elapse before the full realization of the doctrine reached the masses in general, a process which might have been even slower if the ruling classes had shown that moderation which so often characterizes a benevolent tyranny. The storming of the Bastille as the fortress had by then come to be known was not the revolution, but its premonitory symptom. It was, perhaps, even more than that—the spark which set off a magazine full of rich explosive. But it will always be food for speculation as to what would have happened if, instead of a poor defence, the garrison of the Bastille had been able to beat back the attackers. Would Paris have been disheartened by the vindication of the authority it loathed? Would the rest of France have remained idle to simmer with indignation for a season until another opportunity offered? Who knows; in the face of history only accomplished facts can be dealt with, and the outstanding fact is that the Bastille fell and the news of its fall spread with the rapidity of a fiery cross summoning the people to rebellion.

It is not necessary to dwell upon the time during which the new republic went through all the throes of birth, but, with the disappearance of the towers of the Bastille, a new life came to France. The elegance of the monarchical days soon came back. French culture reestablished itself. The smiling countryside responded to the loving care of the farmer and Paris was ultimately to become the city of light. There are few foreigners, who have had the privilege of knowing the French in their homeland, who do not appreciate all that the French did for themselves in the years since 1789, how they created thriving industries and rose to a place in the world which was rightfully theirs, and in the arts and in the sciences the French marched in the advance guard of civilization. The courage of the people rose above all difficulties; great men led them through many crises, and when suffering had to be borne the people of France endured it encouraged with a fixed faith in the destiny of their nation. The French contribution to the art of living was indeed a gracious one, one which has made itself felt in practically every country of the world, and their ideals of equality, fraternity and liberty found echoes in the hearts of all the universe.

If the flame which inspired France throughout those years appears for the moment to be burning low, those who know the French and the resilience of their character, perfectly understand that it is but a passing phase. They realize that it will never be extinguished. The ghastly towers of a wretched ideology may for the time being cast their shadows over the fair fields of France. But they will pass. The sun will again shine. The cornucopia of plenty shall again be filled and France will continue in its rôle of one of the leading civilizations of the world. If that were only a question of faith it would be comforting enough. But there is just as much certainty about it as the fact that night follows day. July the fourteenth must still remain an inspiration to the French. It marked the renaissance of a splendid people, and in the years to come will witness them forging along to even greater heights than they have yet attained.

PEACE IN SYRIA

With the initialling of the Allied armistice terms by the Vichy Commission at Acre, the five-weeks-old Syrian campaign has it is hoped come to an end, for all that is now necessary is for the armistice agreement to be ratified. While the Germans claim that the terms which the British and the Free French have imposed are onerous, the fact is that they represent the minimum which could possibly be insisted upon. There is certainly nothing which can be by any stretch of imagination considered dishonourable, and the Vichy troops give up the struggle under terms which convey not the slightest reproach. It is only natural that the Allies should insist upon the handing over of all Vichy war material, though the flight of the French naval units to a Turkish port suggests that this particular provision will not now be complied with. The effect appears to be about the same, for the Allied terms included a stipulation that these units should remain under British and Free French control to be returned to a united France at the end of the war, while internment in a Turkish port for the duration just as surely removes them from operation.

There is nothing which justifies criticism of the provision requiring that war material on land shall be surrendered and that communications, bridges and the like shall not be damaged. French representation in Syria will be continued under the de Gaullists, and the nation will be granted the independence which has been promised to it. Where Vichy appears to have stuck over earlier acceptance of the Allied terms was in connection with the provision giving French troops free choice as to whether they will join the de Gaulle movement or remain loyal to Vichy. Here Marshal Petain's Government saw a *de facto* recognition of the Free French movement and took the obvious course of refusing to agree to the Allied proposals. The matter, however, was left in the hands of General Dentz who was clearly more influenced by the realities of the military situation than the rather nice point which swayed Vichy.

So an attempt on the part of the Germans to involve the British in the Levant, commencing first with the action of the rebel Iraqi Government, in which the Germans used Syrian bases in an abortive attempt to assist it, has been brought to a fruitless end. This armistice in fact sets the seal to the reverse which the Germans suffered when the Iraqi rebels were driven from power and the legitimate Government restored to office. Their failure will have considerable repercussions throughout the Arab world and the prestige of the British, which never was in very serious danger will be enhanced by the successful manner in which the German intrigue has been so completely foiled. The benefits to be derived from regularizing the position in Syria are important. Not only is an immediate threat to the Suez Canal from the east averted, but the position of the British navy in the eastern Mediterranean has been considerably strengthened. A Syria controlled by an authority hostile to Great Britain and her Allies might have proved a serious inconvenience and its elimination is, therefore, a distinct advantage.

While, naturally, considerable satisfaction must be felt at the successful conclusion of this campaign, there is no cause for any jubilation whatever. The whole matter has been thoroughly painful and distasteful to all Britons, and doubtless to those Free Frenchmen who must also have loathed what must have appeared to them no more than fratricidal strife. For the British, Australian and Indian troops who entered the war to fight on the side of France it was a grievous thing that force of circumstances led them to take up arms against Frenchmen fighting under the orders of the Nazi-controlled Vichy regime. It is to be hoped that whatever bitterness there may exist will be modified by the fact that fighting was not long drawn out and that the terms of the armistice do full honour to French arms and imposes upon General Dentz nothing which he could not with all propriety accept. A painful episode has come to an end, and it is to be hoped that this war will not see any recurrence.

Ridiculous Propaganda

With Nazi war correspondents now being described in German news despatches as the "propaganda company" very considerable caution needs to be exercised in accepting the stories they send out to the world concerning German successes. When Nazi journalists are not "doing their stuff" the German high command fills in by wielding an enthusiastic pen. Thus in the supplement for last week to the German high command bulletin the following occurs:—

> While at the beginning of the war against Bolshevism only German, Rumanian and Finnish troops faced the Soviet forces, now the front against Bolshevism has been strengthened by Italian, Hungarian and Slovakian troops as well as by volunteer corps from Scandinavia, Spain and Croatia.
>
> It is becoming clearer every day that the fight against Bolshevism is not a German fight alone but is the fight of the whole of Europe.

The world already knows with what enthusiasm the Rumanians have entered this struggle,—each regiment considerably stiffened with German troops with machine-guns who are stationed in the rear to make sure that the Rumanians advance—but the main fact is that those countries which the Nazis claim are fighting the Soviet are under German occupation, and dare not call their souls their own. It is extremely doubtful whether if they had freedom of choice they would be active on the German side. As for the volunteer corps to which the supplement refers, they have no significance whatever. Britons and Irish fought with the republicans in Spain, but that did not mean that the countries whence they came supported the same political doctrines. The attempt of the Nazis to give their invasion of Russia the complexion of a holy war waged by the nations of Europe against communism is ridiculous in the extreme and throws the dust in no one's eyes.

Newspapers and the Blitz

In spite of cutting down the number of their pages and sharply increasing their prices, the newspapers in much bombed London have lost only six per cent. of their circulation, according to a review quoted in the "Editor and Publisher." The so-called popular newspapers have reduced their size to four pages, and this looks as if it will be a permanency until the end of the war. "The Times" and the "Daily Telegraph," however, have remained at ten and six pages, respectively, and have elected to cut down on their circulation in order to save newsprint. In the case of "The Times" this has proved a difficult task. It has been necessary for this famous journal to eliminate 20,000 readers. As its street sales are almost negligible and it has depended in the past on its subscribers, the curtailment of its circulation has necessarily been slow. When subscriptions expire, the subscriber has been given the alternative of not renewing it or of paying a much higher price. It is a testimony to the prestige of the journal that most of the subscribers have preferred to pay the higher price. Some of them have written in to the paper indignantly that even if the paper goes up to one shilling a copy, they do not intend to be squeezed off its list of subscribers. This kind of thing places the circulation department in a dilemma. It is the duty of this department in the average paper to increase circulation, and usually its best brains are kept taut for the purpose. Now they have to think up ways of reducing circulation—and the circulation refuses to be reduced. It is, of course, a great tribute to the staff of the paper, but it would seem that they would appreciate better the tribute if it had been offered at some less inconvenient moment.

An Obvious Trick

The despatch of United States forces to Iceland for the purpose of taking over garrisoning duties from the British has aroused quite a sensation in enemy capitals, and given their propagandists an opportunity of putting some more ridiculous stories into circulation. The latest is that the United States intend to acquire a military base on the Kamchatka peninsula, and that negotiations were under way whereby they would also obtain a base in the Azores. That such acquisitions appear to fit in with the general scheme of the defence of the western hemisphere was the opportunity upon which the enemy lie merchants seized with avidity. With regard to the Kamchatka story it was obviously designed for the purpose of endeavouring to bring about an embroilment of the United States and Japan. Mr. Sumner Welles has made it quite clear that no discussions on the subject have taken or are taking place between the United States and Soviet Russia, pointing out that the rumour had been current for many years past. It may be taken for granted that the longer Japan delays joining in this war on the side of Germany, the greater will be the efforts of Dr. Goebbels's fiction writers to produce something likely to convince the Japanese of the sinister quality of American plans with regard to the Far East. Nothing would suit Hitler's book more than that the two nations should go to war, for he fancies that were the United States preoccupied with a struggle against the Japanese, the help which is at present going forward to Great Britain would diminish and with it the certainty of his own defeat. Such tricks as these are not likely to succeed for the Japanese are far too realistic to be tricked by such transparent devices as this.

AMERICAN OIL SUPPLIES

Britain and America stand in an extremely fortunate position in regard to their supply of oil in comparison with the Axis Powers, Dr. Robert E. Wilson, petroleum consultant to the National Defence Advisory Commission, told the Independent Oil Men's Association of New England in Boston recently, states the "Christian Science Monitor."

"The tremendous difference in the relationship of petroleum to warfare in this country and among the Axis powers," Dr. Wilson said, "is best illustrated by the simple fact that Germany and Italy are carrying on their war operations, plus the industrial, agricultural and civilian activities of these two countries and the occupied territory of western Europe with a total production of petroleum equal to only about 5 per cent. of this country's production."

Dr. Wilson saw no great difficulty in England's getting oil. He said England was obtaining plenty of oil from the Netherlands West Indies in addition to that of the United States. The West Indies are refining Venezuelan oil.

Germany will have difficulty, he continued, with its main problem lying in transportation, which has caused a serious bottleneck. Russia is short in oil fuel and is importing oil from the United States.

In speaking of the United States' bottleneck, he said this consisted mostly of a shortage of tankers needed to convey raw materials from the South to the Atlantic seaboard. He disclosed, however, that the Maritime Commission had authorized construction of ways to build new tankers at the rate of four a month beginning in December. Touching on the tremendous mass production facilities of this country, Dr. Wilson said the United States will be building a quality and quantity of tanks, trucks and armoured cars which will amaze the world.

Flexible Defence System

"If land defence of this country should ever become necessary, this equipment, using our unequalled system of highways and our widespread and efficient petrol distributing system will give the Nation a flexible defence system better than several Maginot lines," he declared. The military demand for petroleum to date has not offset the loss of exports due to the war, he added. In the absence of war, he estimated the 1941 domestic demand for petroleum will be 8 or 9 per cent. in excess of the 1940 demand, and that in the event of war toward the end of the year, the demand for the major products would be increased about another 5 per cent.

From a detailed state-by-state survey it is indicated that petroleum production could be increased by 30 per cent and maintained at this figure for a least two years, he noted, without any major new discoveries. "Fortunately for the defence programme the petroleum industry, with its genius for over-building," Dr. Wilson also reported, has already installed synthetic capacity equal to nearly twice the domestic and foreign demand, so there is today substantial excess capacity available for the building up of a reserve for possible war demands.

IN PARENTHESIS

War Aims

MRS. Smith: "First she was gadding about with an auxiliary fireman, then there was that fellow in the Navy. Now she's going round with an airman I simply can't make out what her war aims are!

• • •

Just the Man

THE officer had heard that a certain soldier was an agnostic.

"Don't you believe in the Ten Commandments?" asked the officer.

"Not one, sir," replied the soldier.

"Not even the rule about keeping the Sabbath?"

"No, sir."

"Ah, well," remarked the officer, "you're the very man I've been looking for to scrub out the canteen."

• • •

Should You Marry Her?

Does she throw your money round lavishly?

Does she neglect to introduce you to her friends?

Does she disappear with the most attractive man at the party?

Does she disappear frequently to make phone calls to other men?

Is she always forgetting, losing and misplacing her possessions?

Does she start getting dressed about the time you ring the doorbell?

When you ask her out is her first question: "Who's going to be there?"

Does she order the most expensive dish on the menu when you're broke?

Does she bring along another boy friend when you have invited her out for dinner?

Does she broadly hint that she should go along too when you go out with the boys?

Does she desert you for most of the evening to talk to people whom she knows at another table?

Does she unload all her troubles on you before settling down to give an attentive ear to yours?

Is she reluctant to eat in your favourite joints and insist on "the place where everyone goes?"

Does she make scenes in public, making people ask "who was that woman I saw you with last night?"

Does she keep you up all night ignoring the fact that you have to go to work bright and early in the morning?

Does she fail to show appreciation when you have bought a ringside table at night clubs or the best theatre tickets in the house?

In public does she:

Sit on your lap and straighten your tie?
Flirt and baby talk with you?
Hang on your arm like a wrap?
Call you "babykins," "sugar" and "sweetie?"

DOES she consider it fair amusement to go on a sight-seeing tour through your wallet, examining all its contents—including cards, licenses, mementos and what not?

Does she suggest to her friends that you'll be glad to:

Chauffeur them wherever they're going?
Help change the tire?
Pick up their order at the grocery store?
Take them to the movies?

Does she run into innumerable men friends who greet her with:

Hi toots?
Babe?
Snooks?
Hello, beautiful?
Who's your new boy friend?

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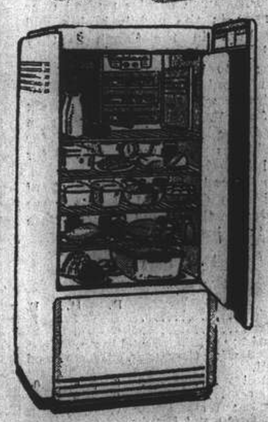

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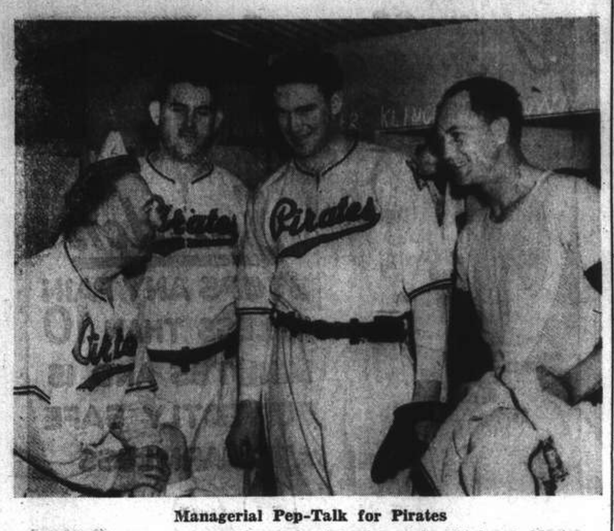

Managerial Pep-Talk for Pirates

Frankie Frisch, who holds the managerial reins of the Pittsburgh Pirates, is shown talking to (left to right) Butcher, Bauers and Herrell as they don their uniforms prior to the start of a game.

New York Yankees Win Again; DiMaggio Stretches Streak

New York, July 12.

JOE McCarthy's Bronx Bombers won their twelfth straight game and Joe DiMaggio extended his hitting streak to 51 consecutive tilts when the Yanks performed in St. Louis today.

Though out-hit, the New Yorkers bunched their blows, managed to lead throughout and emerged victorious by a 7 to 5 count.

DiMaggio appeared to be going on forever as he came through with a three-bagger and a double, making the count six hits in two days.

Five of the Yank runs were pushed over in the fourth inning, Phil Rizzuto, a rookie infielder, batted in two of the runs with a timely double.

The Boston Red Sox made it two straight over the Detroit Tigers, eking out a 7 to 5 win in the opener, and then running wild in the nightcap to win by a 10 to 2 score.

Bob Doerr, Red Sox infielder, was the hero of the opener as he knocked the ball out of the park in the fourth with the bases loaded.

Jimmie Foxx Leads Batting

In the second game, Jimmie Foxx led the batting attack with a homer and a two-bagger.

Lester McCrabb turned the Cleveland Indians back with five hits as the Philadelphia Athletics pushed over a 4 to 2 win. The Athletics scored in the third and fifth frames, and collected hits off two Indian hurlers.

The Washington Senators led throughout as they defeated the Chicago White Sox, 5 to 3. Emil Leonard hurled the full game for the Senators and though he yielded nine hits, managed to keep them well scattered. He hurled shutout ball after the fourth frame.

Bucky Walters Has Narrow

Bucky Walters hurled and batted the Cincinnati Reds to a narrow victory over the league leading Brooklyn Dodgers in the feature game of the Senior circuit.

The Reds nosed out the Dodgers 3 to 2 with Walters limiting his foes to six hits and holding them scoreless until the eighth frame.

The deciding score was pushed over in the seventh when Eddie Joost singled, advanced on a sacrifice and then moved on to third when Walters singled. On the next play Joost came home on an infield out.

New York Giants Drop Cards

The St. Louis Cards lost an opportunity to pick up a game on the Dodgers by losing 6 to 4 to the New York Giants. Hurler Robert Carpenter's single in the sixth drove in two of his team's runs. He also limited the Cards to seven hits and permitted only four runs despite wobbly support.

The Pittsburgh Pirates pushed over four runs in the eighth inning and two others in the fourth as they turned back the lowly Philadelphia Phillies 6 to 1.

John Lanning was on the hill for the Pirates and held his foes to six hits. John Podgajny and Ike Pearson handled the mound assignment for the Phillies and were nicked for eight hits.

Rain forced the postponement of the Chicago Cubs and Braves game at Boston in the second inning before either team had scored.

Box Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	4	7	1
New York	6	8	3

Batteries: White, Hutchinson, Krist and Padgett; Carpenter, Brown and Hartnett.

Cincinnati	3	8	0
Brooklyn	2	6	3

Batteries: Walters and West; Wyatt, Brown, Owen and Franks.

Pittsburgh	6	8	1
Philadelphia	1	6	2

Batteries: Lanning and Lopez; Podgajny, Pearson, Warren and Livingston.

Chicago-Boston called at end of second inning with both sides scoreless.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	7	10	2
Detroit	5	9	0

Batteries: H. Newsome, Ryba, Pytlak and Opener; Gorsica, Thomas, Giebell, Benton, Tebbetts and Sullivan.

Philadelphia	4	11	1
Cleveland	2	5	1

Batteries: McCrabb and Hayes; Milnar, Heving, Desautels and Hemsley.

Washington	5	9	2
Chicago	3	9	3

Batteries: Leonard and Early; Ross, Tresh and Dickey.

New York	7	8	1
St. Louis	5	10	2

Batteries: Bonham, Murphy and Dickey; Aukel, Muncrief, Ferrell and DiMaggio.

Night Cap

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	10	16	1
Detroit	2	9	2

Batteries: Hughson and Peacock; Trout, Rowe McKain and Sullivan.—United Press.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	51	26	.662
Cleveland	47	32	.595
Boston	42	34	.553
Chicago	40	37	.519
Detroit	40	41	.494
Philadelphia	35	41	.461
Washinton	27	49	.355
St. Louis	26	48	.351

National League

Brooklyn	52	25	.675
St. Louis	49	29	.628
New York	40	33	.548
Cincinnati	40	37	.519
Pittsburgh	35	35	.500
Chicago	35	43	.449
Boston	30	43	.411
Philadelphia	20	56	.263

—United Press.

English Cricket In Full Swing

London, July 13.

Interesting cricket was witnessed in all parts of the country yesterday, with the Eton-Harrow match claiming special attention at Eton.

Lords was given over to the London Counties and a strong team called the Buccaneers, who drew with the Counties, scoring 242 for five declared. The opposition did not bat. Frank Lee scored 104 and Denis Compton 74. Leslie Compton was dismissed for a "duck."

Bradford league cricket was featured by the first appearance of Len Hutton, England's opening batsman, who appears to have fully recovered from a broken arm which kept him out of cricket until last weekend.

An Army XI won an exciting match against a British Empire XI at Gloucester by 14 runs, scoring 121 and then dismissing the Empire for 107. Crabtree took six army wickets for 46.

Northern Counties Beat A-A XI

The Northern Counties beat an Anti-Aircraft XI, including four Testmen, at Nottingham by eight wickets. The A-A team was out for 223, in reply to which the Northern Counties made 226 for two. Dempster, the New Zealand Test player, scoring 114.

An Army XI, scoring 199 for eight declared, drew with an Aldershot Area team, which made 169 for two, while Services players stationed at Gloucester and Somerset draw at Bristol. Somerset declaring at 260 for seven while Gloucester hit 238 for seven. Spencer of Kent, assisting Somerset, knocked up 64, including one sixer and 12 fours. One sequence of ten strokes brought him 34 runs.

Eton beat Harrow by 136 runs. Eton made 73 without loss when H.P. Cholmondeley had four wickets for four runs with left-arm slows, causing a temporary collapse. Eton, however, carried the total to 190 and then dismissed Harrow for 54, C. M. Wheatley taking seven wickets for 31 runs.—Reuter.

Third Highest Single Series Among Bowlers

Mrs. Nancy Huff, who began bowling only two years ago, rolled the third highest singles series in the 24-year history of the Women's International Bowling Congress.

Without a miss in her 30 frames, the Los Angeles woman rolled 662, to take first place by 28 pins. She started with 276, only one less than the WIBC one-game record established May 5 by Mrs. Marian Gorman of Detroit. The Congress 30-frame record is 712, rolled by Marie Clemenson of Chicago in 1934.

Mrs. Huff, mother of a 7-year-old daughter, opened with a double, spared, then hit eight straight strikes. Her other scores were 192 and 194.

Five-year-old Jann (Twinkle) Watts of Los Angeles, who has an average of 125, was upset in her debut before a crowd of some 3,000 fans and rolled only 283 on games of 74-97-112.

Louis Wins Again

Minneapolis, July 12.

Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis threw only one punch Friday night to knock out Jim Robinson in Philadelphia in the first round of a scheduled four round exhibition bout here.—United Press.

China Beats Australia In Third Soccer Test

Sydney, July 13.

China yesterday beat Australia in the third soccer Test by five goals to two. The match was played at Sydney.

China has now won two Tests to Australia's one.—Reuter.

Kittenball Owes Its Present Popularity to One Man.....

SOFTBALL, the sport which has taken America by storm and which is now being played by the majority of the local international community, now enjoys the support of many spectators who crowd the local softball fields at every game.

Softball in Shanghai is played almost every day in the week as the men have their games on Mondays and Fridays while the women swing into action on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Sundays. At the present time local girls are showing a marked interest in the sport and there are numberous teams entered in the competition which was started by Jock Reyes, president of the Erin Villa Club.

Some six or seven years ago, when the men started taging up he sport, Reyes suggested that the local association should form a ladies' league. This idea was rejected as he was told that there would not be enough ladies interested in the game to warrant such a league being formed.

Jock, as he is familiarly known to his intimates, believed that such a league would be well supported and he started plans whereby the girls would be able to form teams and play in a league, which he named the Erin Villa Ladies' Invitation Softball League.

How the Idea Originated

The actual start of the game was the result of the inability of Jock to get tennis courts for his club on the Race Course causing him to turn to the Hongkew Park where he decided that he would try and see how the members of his club would take to the game. His introduction of softball to his club proved successful as the girls got a great "kick" out of the game and asked him to form a league so that they could take it up seriously.

Difficulties were met right from the start for the organizers of the ladies' league as a lack of equipment and inability to find suitable fields for play made the task a hard one. It was only then that Reyes had the idea of contacting William M. Zung, at that time in charge of the Yenping Road Stadium, who was kind enough to allow them the use of the basket-ball floor.

A Very Different Game

In an interview, Jock Reyes, disclosed that the game which was played by the ladies was not a very interesting one from the spectators' point of view as it was played without any fixed rules, there was a shortage of equipment, card boards were used as bases, while an old bat was made from one that had been discarded by some men's team. This bat was the only one that the ladies possessed.

After a few games had been played by the members of the Erin Villa, the idea of any further play was shelved as the weather became too hot and the girls decided that they had had enough for the 1937 season.

Far from being discouraging by this failure, early in 1938 he started once more to get the girls interested in this game. Originally his intentions was to have either the Y.M.C.A. Y.W.C.A. sponsor the League. However, the idea was turned down by both organizations. He then tried to form a Ladies' Softball Association, but this, too, met with no success as none of the girls would undertake to consider the idea, as none had heard of the game.

Support from Erin Villa

Disappointed at this turn of events but more convinced then ever that, once started, the game would be a success he appealed to the Committee of the Erin-Villa, who not only gave their support but even went so far as to sponsor the League.

After much canvassing and coaxing, he succeeded in getting six teams to join in and form the League. Through the help of Mr. Brown, then physical director of the Shanghai American School, and Mr. Kerr, then superintendant of the S.M.C. Parks, he was able to secure playing space in the S.A.S. and Kiaochow Park. Later he succeeded in convincing the Hon. Secretary, Mr. D. Mistry to allow him to use their cricket ground for his league. This field, however, had to be abandoned. At the time, the six teams that composed the league are: C.C.C., S.A.S., Erin-Villa, In Uno, Keys and the Rowing Club.

Not satisfied with this league, he went on trying to get the Chinese girls interested also. In 1939 the League, still sponsored by the Erin-Villa, grew to 10 teams, with one Chinese team competing. By 1940 the League consisted of two divisions with 14 teams in all. This season the number of teams that entered totalled 20, but actually only 18 are competing. Of these 18, three are Chinese teams. In addition to the league he also introduced the International Series which proved a great success last year, and which he hopes to continue this year.

Buccaneers Out to Reverse Previous Defeat Today

The Buccaneers will be taking the field this afternoon with a vengeance when they clash for the second time with the Texaco squad in an "A" division tussle of the Shanghai Softball League. Still smarting from the walloping they received at the hands of the oil-men in their first encounter, the runner-up of last year's league will not be leaving a stone unturned this afternoon when they will be going all out to exonerate themselves for their earlier defeat.

A week of inactivity, last Friday's schedule being rained out, has sharpened the enthusiasm of all the players, both in the senior and junior loops, and with the competing units eager to get going again there should be action galore this afternoon when, besides the Texaco-Buccaneers clash, two other "A" division engagements will be held.

Meanwhile, keen competition is also promised in the "B" league with a capacity programme of six games which will be played in the different grounds spread over the city. Clube "64-run" Lusitano will be facing somewhat sterner opposition in today's fixtures as they will be clashing with the second team of the S.M.P., and though they are strongly fancied to win, the lawmen will see to it that no cricket score is registered by the Portuguese this time.

Chief Attraction

The chief attraction on the programme of nine game will naturally be the Texaco's match against the Buccaneers which will be played at the Race Course, ground No. 1. Though the former were able to emerge victorious in their previous meeting, the general concensus of opinion is that the result will be reversed this time. The Texaco have slumped somewhat since their conspicuous opening and have had more than one black mark chalked up against them. The Buccaneers, on the other hand, have shown immense improvement.

The Columbia Country Club should not find much difficulty in their game against the Saint Francis Xavier boys who will visit their ground today. The Collegians have failed to show any form of consequence so far, with the result that they are now in the cellar position of the league standings. Though the squad consists of a number of keen and enthusiastic players, they are yet inexperienced and rather erratic, especially in their batting. The Columbians, on the contrary, have proved themselves to be a formidable unit and the substantiation of this is their as yet unbeaten record.

Race Club Favoured

The third "A" division battle will see the Foreign "Y" Cubs swinging bats with the Race Club and though the former will be doing all within their power to reverse the previous decision it is doubtful whether they will be successful. The "Y" players have not been playing nearly as well as they did last year when they were a well respected aggregation. On the other hand the Race Club, whose team consists of the same players as last year, has hung up win after win without much effort.

In the meantime, competition in the junior division will not be without interest as other than the S.M.P.2—Clube Lusitano tilt, the clash between the Foreign "Y" Tigers and the Public and Thomas Hanbury Schoolboys should also provide some close competition. Another keen contest may be seen between the representatives of the Chase Bank and the students of the St. John's University which will be played at the diamond of the latter.

The J.R.C. will be making every effort to make some amends for their ignominious defeat at the hands of the Club Lusitano last week in their clash with the Doong Shing today, but softball experts predict another beating for them.

The following is the complete schedule for this afternoon if the ground and weather conditions should permit play:—

"A" Division

S.F.C. v. C.C.C. at C.C.C.
Texaco v. Buccaneers, at R.C. 1
"Y" Cubs v. Race Club, at R.C. 3
Chamber of Commerce bye.

"B" Division

Phil. S.V.C. v. Betar, at R.C. 2
S.M.P. 2 v. Clube Lusitano, at R.C. 4
Synagogue v. S.M.P. 1, at A.S. 1
"Y" Tigers v. P.T.H., at A.S. 2
Chase Bank v. St. John's, at St. John's.
J.R.C. v. Doong Shing, at D.S.

Dudley H. Clayton

Former S.A.S. Boy Stars in the Mile

It is always of more than mere passing interest to hear of the activities, and particularly of the successes, of local athletes in various parts of the world. One Shanghai youngster who has done exceedingly well on the track is Dudley H. Clayton (pictured above), the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Clayton of 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. A member of the Varsity Track Team at the Peddie School, Hightstown, N.J., Dudley Clayton was the School star miler during the spring season.

A former student at the Shanghai American School, Clayton went to America and entered Atlantic City High School, Atlantic City, N.J., after which he went to Peddie in September, 1939. His activities at Peddie have included Cross Country, being Captain and receiving a letter award for same, Winter Track, membership of the Glee Club, Concert Orchestra and String Ensemble, and inclusion on the Senior Privelage List.

Golf Shorts

Jimmy Demaret, golf's personality kid, has taken a great liking to his new job at the Wee Burn Club in Noroton, Conn. But no more so than the Wee Burn membership has taken a liking to Jimmy, the erstwhile pride of Houston, Texas.

"They've got me playing golf all the time," Demaret said. "Why, I've played more in the last three weeks then I'd play in a whole year down at Houston. One day it's 27 holes, the next day 36.

"What's more, it's getting me in fine shape two ways. Physically. I've lost 15 pounds, and am right at good playing weight. At the same time it's put a keen edge on my game. I'm playing better now than I ever did, even in the winter of 1940 when I won six out of the nine tournaments I entered.

The Wee Burn course, site of the women's national championship in 1939, has a par of 36-36-72, Demaret has been in the low 60's several times, and two days ago played 27 holes in 32-36-29, or 11 under par.

That's evidence enough that Jimmy is finding the answer to the problem of the heavier eastern courses that gave him such trouble a year ago, when his eastern debut was a sorry flop. In the Goodall round-robin, for which he's been invited again this year, he finished last, and in the U.S. open at Cleveland he picked up on the logical, if criticized grounds that held paid his own entry fee and didn't see any reason to continue when he was so sour.

Kid Andre Reported to Be Making Come-Back Attempt

WITH the Shanghai Boxing Association's opening fight card at the Canidrome postponed until July 25, the next boxing programme of the Shanghai Sports Association, originally intended for the first week of August, has been correspondingly retarded, announced Nick Nicolaeff yesterday. The tentative date for this second fixture has now been set for August 10.

While refusing to divulge any details of the principal events on the Shanghai Sports Association's card, the exact composition of which will depend upon the outcome of the fights at the Canidrome on July 25, "Nick" stated that the probable venue of the programme will be the Race Course.

He added that Kid André, once a leading contender for the Light-Heavyweight crown of China, will be making a come-back, and that his opponent will most likely be "Yam" Yamolovich, of the Fourth United States Marines.

With regard to the future activities of the Shanghai Sports Association, Nicolaeff also hinted that Nicki Wan may be returning to Shanghai in the near future, in which case they are planning to match him with "Kayo" Tihanoff for the Light-Heavyweight Championship of the Orient. If this bout ever materializes, it will be a tremendous drawing card in itself and should be a scrap worth going a long way to see. Both fighters possess dynamite in their mitts and it is a virtual certainty that one of them will be stretched on the canvas before the final bell. The only problem seems to be—which of them will it be? This encounter would be a "natural" if ever there was one.

Things certainly appear to be looking up in Cauliflower Row.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

"Yam" Yamolovich .....

.... will probably be Kid Andre's opponent when the latter makes his atempt at a come-back on August 10.

Nelson Beats Sarazen To Enter Golf Final

Denver, July 13.

The defending champion, Byron Nelson, today fought his way to the finals of the Professional Golfers Association tournament by defeating the veteran, Gene Sarazen, two and one, after trailing for 27 holes.

The last nine holes were played during a heavy rainstorm. Sarazen lost the match when he missed a four-foot putt on the 35th hole.

Vic Ghezzi held the spectacular late rally of Lloyd Mangrum to win, one up, and become the other finalist.—United Press.

Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Moon Charm; 2, Mad Dale.
Also ran:—Dingo Laurie, Shanghai Shroff, Send 'M Along, Victory II.
1 length.—Time, 18.41.
Win, $15. Forecast 3-4 Div. $49.20.
Place, 1st $3.60; 2nd $10.10.

2—300 yd. flat.—1, Nanette; 2, Sauce Moutarde.
Also ran:—Se You Kee, Master Bill, Speedwing, Planet.
2 lengths.—Time, 18.47.
Win, $20.80. Forecast 5-6 Div. $83.30.
Place, 1st $9.50; 2nd $11.40.
Double Event 1/2 3-5 Div. $23.10.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Mr. Hattagee; 2, Jorrock's Alone.
Also ran:—Mon Amour, Fishing Star, Coastal Pier, King Chu Bar.
2 lengths.—Time, 26.83.
Win, $20.90. Forecast 6-5 Div. $100.30.
Place, 1st $9.90; 2nd $11.30.
Double Event 2/3 5-6 Div. $37.20.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Lorelei; 2, Don't Fool.
Also ran:—Wilful Bill, Star Boy, Blue Moon, Scotch Buddy.
6 lengths.—Time, 30.56.
Win, $21.10. Forecast 3-6 Div. $130.20.
Place, 1st $12.50; 2nd $22.70.
Double Event 3/4 6-3 Div. $56.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Grey Meg; 2, Adam's Choice.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.56.
Win, $25.40. Forecast 3-5 Div. $76.60.
Place, 1st $13.20; 2nd $8.90.
Double Event 4/5 3-3 Div. $36.90.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Go Smiling; 2, Aramis.
1½ length.—Time, 30.65.
Win, $26. Forecast 3-5 Div. $122.20.
Place, 1st $12.30; 2nd $13.50.
Double Event 5/6 3-3 Div. $75.50.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Golden Affair; 2, Moody Mask.
5 lengths.—Time, 30.62.
Win, $18.40. Forecast 6-3 Div. $47.30.
Place, 1st $8.10; 2nd $7.90.
Double Event 6/7 3-6 Div. $36.40.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Whitey; 2, Radiant Sky.
7 lengths.—Time, 30.33.
Win, $15.70. Forecas 6-4 Div. $55.30.
Place, 1st $8.30; 2nd $14.70.
Double Event 7/8 6-6 Div. $16.50.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Dover Cliffs; 2, Cute Vagabond.
1½ length.—Time, 30.20.
Win, $12.60. Forecast 5-4 Div. $38.10.
Place, 1st $6.90; 2nd $8.30.
Double Event 8/9 6-5 Div. $15.90.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Rather Nimble; 2, Don't Forget.
8 lengths.—Time, 30.12.
Win, $14.80. Forecast 6-1 Div. $193.50.
Place, 1st $11.10; 2nd $31.30.
Double Event 9/10 5-6 Div. $17.10.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Mystic Bee; 2, Sance Mayonnaise.
¼ length.—Time, 30.54.
Win, $32.60. Forecast 3-2 Div. $96.60.
Place, 1st $14.60; 2nd $11.10.
Double Event 10/11 6-3 Div. $33.

12—500 yd. flat.—1, Grand Society; 2, True Patience.
2 lengths.—Time, 29.62.
Win, $35.60. Forecast 5-6 Div. $89.
Place, 1st $10.20; 2nd $8.20.
Double Event 11/12 3-5 Div. $78.30.

Men's Softball Standings

"A" Division

	Won	Lost	Pct.
C.C.C.	2	0	1.000
Race Club	2	0	1.000
Buccaneers	2	1	.667
Texaco	1	2	.334
Y. Cubs	0	2	.000
S.F.X.	0	2	.000

"B" Division

"AMERICANS"

S.M.P. 1	3	0	1.000
P.T.H.	2	1	.667
Y. Tigers	2	1	.667
Phil. S.V.C.	1	2	.334
Synagogue	1	2	.334
Betar	0	3	.000

"NATIONALS"

St. John's	3	0	1.000
Doong Shing	3	1	.750
Lusitano	2	1	.667
Chase Bank	1	2	.334
S.M.P. 2	0	2	.000
J.R.C.	0	3	.000

Soose Defeats Celli

Billy Soose, middle-weight champion by decree of the New York Boxing Commission on Friday night Kayoed Toni Celli in the 2nd round.—Reuter.

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CANIDROME RESULTS

Sunday, July 13, 1941.

Race	Placed-Dogs		$5.00 Win F'cast Pool	Course D/Events $2
1	3	4	49.20	
2	5	6	83.30	23.10
3	6	5	100.30	37.20
4	3	6	130.20	56.50
5	3	5	76.60	36.90
6	3	5	122.20	75.50
7	6	3	47.30	36.40
8	6	4	55.30	16.50
9	5	4	38.10	15.90
10	6	1	193.50	17.10
11	3	2	96.60	33.00
12	5	6	89.00	78.30

Last Night's Highest Dividends:—

$5 Win Forecast Race No. 10 dog No. 6-1 Div. $193.50.

$2 Course Double Events Races 11/12 dog No. 3-5 Div. $78.30.

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$1.20, $1.70, $2.30 $1.20, $1.80, $2.50, $3.20

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FROM DAY TO DAY

MEMBERS of the B.W.A. who require tables for the bridge and mah-jongg tea on Tuesday, must book before noon today. Tables booked and not cancelled before noon will be charged for.

AFTER drinking petrol in mistake for liquid parafin Edwin Frederick Pike, 33, a fitter, of Beecroft Road, Brockey England, died of petrol poisoning. Accidental death was the verdict at the inquest.

A GLASGOW pilot-officer, killed some time ago by enemy action, decided by his will to carry on the fight after his death. He left his savings of £800 as an interest-free loan to the Government for the duration of the war.

THERE are special programmes in honour of the French to mark July 14 over XCDN at 7. 8.30 9.20 and 9.30 p.m. The latter feature is devoted to the music of French composers—Belioz, Debussy, Saint-Saens, Lalo, Ravel, Massenet and Gounod.

FIVE Japanese fish import concerns in Shanghai will form in the near future a Japanese Fish Import and Distribution Guild, in order to facilitate the importation and distribution of fresh fish from Japan, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

MR. Kenjiro Hayashide, proctor of the Tung Wen University, and Mr. Kaname Hirasawa, vice-President of the Central China Development Company, left yesterday morning for Tokyo in the s.s. Taiyo Maru according to the "Shanghai Mainichi"

ECONOMIC advisors of the Nanking Government's Finance Ministry will hold their first conference next Thursday, for the purpose of discussing economic reconstruction, the Tairiku Shimpo" reports. The meeting will be the first of regular bi-monthly conferences.

TEN minutes after a call for help was received from the Women's Voluntary Services, Canadian Red Cross lorries were speeding into bombed areas with clothing, blankets and food. In all they distributed 8.000 articles of clothing and more than 1.500 blankets to 1,000 homeless.

THE U.S. Army has under development a self-propelled anti-tank gun, mount-motorised. This description of a new weapon which U.S. Army Ordnance officers describe as an answer to the German armoured divisions, was authorized by the War Department in Washington today.

GENERAL Seishiro Itagaki, former Chief of Staff of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces to China and newly-appointed Commander of the Korean Garrison, was host at an elaborate cocktail party at the International Club in Nanking Friday afternoon, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

THE B.B.C. has lifted its ban on Sir Hugh Robertson, conductor of the Glasgow Orpheus Choir, who is a pacifist. Mr. Churchill, announcing this in the House, said arrangements had been made for broadcasts by the choir. He added that the ban by the B.B.C. on artists and musicians had been entirely removed and no bias would be shown.

THE Maharajah of Jaipur has received a commission as Second Lieutenant in the Life Guards and has been granted the local rank of Captain, it was announced in a "London Gazette" supplement in April. The Maharajah was in England in 1939 and was then temporarily attached to the Life-Guards. He is 29, a distinguished polo player and pilots his own plane.

THE British Army's 25-pounder, described as "a gun-howitzer," which was adopted by the War Office several years before the war, has proved itself of great value in Greece. It can be used either as a field gun or for high-angle howitzer work, lobbing powerful shells over hills and small mountain ranges. A hit on an enemy tank has produced devastating results.

A MALE Chinese employee of the Soong Sing Cotton Mill, at 96 Ichang Road, sustained laceration of his scalp and nose when the roof of the kitchen collapsed at the mill at 12.24 a.m. yesterday. He was conveyed to the Paulun Hospital in an emergency ambulance. At the time firemen, who were called out to clear the place, arrived on the scene, the victim was lying on the floor of the kitchen, under a fallen cross beam.

GENERAL Lindsell has to provide every man in the British Army (either in Britain or overseas) with one-third of a ton of supplies every month. That third of a ton includes everything that the soldier consumes: food, petrol, transport, equipment, ammunition. Multiply a third of a ton by the number of men in the Army, think of all the ships needed to keep overseas armies supplied, both from here and from the Dominions, and you begin to understand something of the magnitude of Lindsell's task.

A WOMAN patient suffering from Addison's Disease (anæmia and weakness) was fast approaching a crisis. The doctors were puzzled as to the next step. A 52-year-old man had died just previously. He had been of the same blood group as the woman. It was decided to try the experiment of grafting into her the left adrenal gland of the dead man. The operation was performed. Six days later, the woman left the hospital declaring herself "absolutely well." Now after five months, the woman is living a normal life.

IT is now feared that Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, Britain's bomb designer, who was injured during the London blitz on April 16, will be permanently blinded. Two eye specialists are in attendance. The trouble is apparently not due to glass being driven into his eyes, but to blast flooding excess blood to the head and eyes. Air Commodore Huskinson, veteran pilot of the last war, is Direcor of Armament Development in the Ministry of Aircraft production. When he was injured, he was standing at a window of his flat watching the effect of enemy bombs.

What Our Allies Think

Absolute Sovereignty Held Bar To Wider Political Order

BY W. J. R. THORBECKE

(Concluded from yesterday)

AND so we are naturally brought to the conclusion that the only way out lies in the voluntary sacrifice of at least part of our sovereignty and in the establishment of a large international political unity with its own constitution, which will have to be accepted by the sovereign states and will have to become binding on them, and which should have its own organization to enforce its authority. But immediately two objections come to our mind, one cultural, and the other realistic.

The cultural objection is prompted by the fact that man is extremely conservative by nature and that national sovereignty, the right to be absolute master in one's own country, and the refusal to give up even a particle of one's national independence, belong to the most ingrained of our notions. And this is not only natural, but to a certain degree, highly desirable.

If we agree that the family is the source from which spring all our conceptions of individual responsibility, duty and love, the sacred shrine of our morality, honour and traditions, then we must equally admit that the nation represents the same characteristics for the entirety of the people. It is only in a national environment that the specific virtues of a people which have contributed to the greatest achievements of art, culture and science, can unfurl themselves.

And these national characteristics which form the essential condition for the world's cultural development are closely bound to sovereign independence. Therefore it would be unwise, it would even be impossible, to artificially put an end to this sovereign independence, which has to be maintained in the very interest of our civilization.

International State Co-operation

The second objection to the scheme of establishing a sort of super-state is of a more realistic nature. For if we try to carry our thoughts about this to their practical conclusion, we find that the restriction in principle of part of the national sovereignty and the concrete measures necessitated by it are two quite different things. To take one, very important, instance. An international state co-operation will need an executive organization in the form of an adequate sea, land and air force.

The expenses involved will run into hundreds of millions of pounds sterling, which funds will have to be contributed by the member states. But when we remember that some of the members of the League defaulted when it came to collecting £2,000,000 needed for its administrative expenses, we have to conclude that the only means of securing the vast revenues for the upkeep of the collective army force would be by a direct levy by the collective authority on the citizens of the national states over the heads of their respective governments.

Besides that, the members of these armed forces will have to obey the commands of the collective authority and not of their own government, if the two are at odds.

Nations Not Ready for Step

This should have been the ultimate goal of the League's endeavours, but the reason why no attempts were made in this direction was that the statesmen knew full well in their hearts that the nations were not ready for such a decisive step. The same more or less applies to the present situation. Even now under the stress of this raging war, which reminds us every day that a new world order must be founded if we want to prevent a continual repetition of the present drama, we do not feel that we have as yet reached the stage where we can allow a majority of other states to overrule our national will.

The conception of an abstract international scheme on general lines would be doomed to failure as are all general schemes. That does not mean that we have to give up the idea and determination of building up a new order. The new collective spirit kindled by this war and the common abhorrence of Nazi terror and slavery can still find its realistic expression in a form which has equally been indicated by the war.

The common fight for freedom and the common hope of all allied peoples backed by all Americans show the way for a natural evolution towards a closer political unity after this war.

Divergencies Subdued

German aggression, as by a magic stroke, has suddenly subdued all divergences between allied nations notwithstanding their different political structure, and at this moment the British Empire stands in one line with the republic of the United States, with Soviet Russia, and with the huge continent of China.

Forgotten are party differences and individual questions of religion or race: under the banner of freedom men and women of practically every nationality have rallied to fight aggression for the sake of right and liberty. Without scheme or plan, the new collective order has formed itself, and all we have left to do is to find the political formula to keep alive, develop and make prosperous what has come to us as a natural, and therefore necessary, phenomenon.

All the nations now combined together in their fight against Naziism should contemplate and strive towards a sort of union, political, economic and social, between the British Empire and the United States with Scandinavia, the Low Countries, France and Switzerland. It is too early to include Russia into this union though there might be some reason for the theory that this war may transform her political radicalism into some form compatible with international co-operation.

Common Constitution

In any case, those countries which have joined in the fight for the common cause will have to give up part of their sovereign rights in order to safeguard their future and to build up a world in which there will be bread and work for everybody. They will agree of their own free will and on national grounds only, to inscribe in a common constitution the Rights of Man, as the fundamentals of our freedom, as well as the basic rules regulating security, disarmament and arbitration. Only this will be withdrawn from the competence of national sovereignty.

Otherwise every one of the united countries will keep intact its sovereignty with all its dynastic or other traditions, with its national arts and education, in short, with everything that does not concern its security and defence and international trade.

Totalitarian ideology is aiming at a similar programme but this can only exist by means of tyrannical compulsion because it is an artificial scheme forced on millions of unwilling and revolting people. We oppose to it a rational, realistic and voluntarily accepted foundation of a free and just world that has superhumanly and unconsciously emerged from the need of mankind and the spirit of our time.

Japanese Major Attacks General Chiang Kai-shek

Tokyo, July 13.

Branding the Chungking Government as "Pulic Enemy No. 1," Major Kametaro Tominaga, of the War Ministry Press Bureau, has launched a campaign to picture Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek as the "puppet" of the United States and Britain.

Labelling America and Britain "the dictator-democracies," Major Tominaga said they profess friendship toward China, "this puny sister democracy," only in order to "exploit China as a tool in fighting Japan."

"In Black Dismay"

Major Tominaga described the Chungking Government in these terms: "Public Enemy No. 1, deserted by all progressive Powers, bankrupt in finance, spirit and stamina....in black dismay."

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "probably swooned" when he heard that Japan was lending the Nanking government Y.300,000,000, Major Tominaga said.

"Four full years of wasted resistance against Justice and Righteousness have left the Chungking régime a crazy patchwork of authority which sane judgment would refuse to consider anything but a gang of national outlaws," Major Tominaga continued.

Nanking Said Growing

"Chungking, in short, is on the eve of final breakdown, while the Chinese government at Nanking is growing big and strong with Japan's unreserved help."

Major Tominaga's charges that Generalissimo Chiang is a "puppet" of the United States and Britain were re-echoed in the Japanese press which pointed to recent recognition of the Nanking régime by the Axis powers as an indication of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's independence.

The Japanese apparently have tired of having the unflattering identification "puppet" hurled at the leaders of Japanese-sponsored governments on the continent and are undertaking to stick this title on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek—at least in Japan and Japanese-occupied territories.—United Press.

Shanghai Boy Scores Musical Success

Mr. Herbert James Starling, L.R.A.M., the twenty-four-years'-old son of Mr. and Mrs. H. V. Starling, of "Hungjao," Uphill-road, Uphill, and formerly of Shanghai gave a first performance of Preludes," his own composition, at a recent concert at the Town Hall, Newsport, Mon. One Welsh paper describes him as "a young composer with a most promising future.

He has studied in England, China and Japan, and his work is much admired by musicians."

The young composer, who is at present serving in the R.A.M.C. was born in Shanghai. Of the recent concert at Newport, the "South Wales Argus" stated:—

"The central interest of the concert was the first public performance of 'Six Short Preludes,' by Herbert Starling. They were very short, but they were beautiful, full of meaning, the work of a composer who definitely had something to say and said it with beauty and authority. The audience was delighted by the preludes...."

Chungking Scientists to Observe Eclipse

Chungking, July 12.

A party of scientists from the Academia Sinica and the China Astronomy Institute, left Chungking by car today for Lingtao, in Kansu province, to observe the solar eclipse on September 21, which will be visible in some parts of China.

The party of eight persons will go by way of Chengtu, Nanchang, Tienshui and Lanchow, and will return to Chungking in October.—Havas Telemondial.

Chungking to Inspect Overseas Education

Chungking, July 13.

Mr. Yu Chun-hsien, member of the Overseas Education Committee, has already left Chungking and is now on his way to the Phillipine Islands, Indo-China, Malaya and Burma to inspect the education of overseas Chinese, according to "The Overseas Voice," a three-day publication specially for overseas Chinese.—Reuter.

"Death Valley" Mack

A colourful figure in the person of Mr. Sampson McDonald, cowboy, actor, adventurer and soldier, arrived here a few days ago and intends to give a performance for the orphans and crippled children. In the photo above, "Death Valley" Mack, as he is better known in America, is seen as "Buffalo" Bill.

Actor-Cowboy on Short Visit

"Ride 'Em Cowboy!" Armed with a "Twenty Mule Team" whip, in full cowboy regalia, and in possession of hundreds of letters of recommendation, photographs and newspaper clippings, the cowboy, in the person of Mr. Sampson McDonald, known as "Death Valley" Mack, arrived in Shanghai some two days ago to pay this city a visit and give, if possible, a few charity performances for local orphans and crippled children, as well as for the war relief fund.

"Death Valley" Mack, old Ranger of the original Death Valley radio programme, singer, movie actor, lecturer, trick whip performer, marine, hunter and rodeo rider, has enthralled thousands of radio listeners in the United States with his broadcasts of original tales of the Death Valley and with his cowboy songs.

An Indian Mother

Born of a Cherokee mother (she was Mary May Wolf, daughter of Chief Lone Wolf of Cherokee tribe), "Death Valley" Mack started his career in the early years of the twentieth century.

His father, who was the marshal in the Oklahoma territory during the land rush in April 1889, and his mother were in the show business, while his uncle, Capt. Bill McDonald was with the Texas Rangers.

This is not "Death Valley" Mack's first visit to Shanghai. Way back in 1921, tired of his work, he sailed to the Orient in the "Schooner of Death Valley." This time he arrived here in the City of Joliet and intends to remain here for five or six days. After that he will continue his voyage to Manila where he expects to exhibit his prowess with a whip (an art which brought him a big share of his popularity in the United States), and will then sail home, hoping to be back at his ranch in Death Valley by October 1.

Early Movie Career

Although elderly, "Death Valley" Mack is still active and appeared in his famous act the Golden Gate International Exposition in San Francisco in 1939. His movie career dates back to the days of "Bill" Hart, western idol of millions of children, and he has played with such western stars as Hoot Gibson, Buck Jones and Bob Steele. He also appeared with Miss Pearl White, the serial queen of two decades ago. He continued with the advent of talkies and appeared in a recent western with Miss Jean Arthur.

In America or China, in England or France, "Death Valley" Mack always dresses alike. A picturesque figure in western boots, riding breeches, a green velvet shirt, a special riding belt (with the insignia of the Heart of Texas to adorn it), and a ten-gallon hat.

When ending the interview, "Death Valley" Mack expressed hope that charity organizations would get in touch with him through Capt. A. Miller of, the City of Joliet, at the Hongkew and Shanghai Wharf, and stressed his desire to show the kiddies a few things that they had not seen.

CHRISTIE's the auctioneer's building in London founded in 1766, has been destroyed by incendiary bombs. Paintings and art treasures worth thousands of pounds, some of which were waiting to be auctioned were burned to a cinder.

Britain, Chungking Concluding Military Alliance Says Tokyo

Tokyo, July 12.

Recurrent reports were again sensationalized here today that Britain and Chungking were concluding a military alliance directed against Japan. This alliance was believed to become effective when Japan begins her supposed southward drive and many here foresee an Anglo-Chinese force in Burma, Malaya and Singapore under the command of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

Britain and America are reported to be active in Indo-China and are especially concerned with cornering the markets in rubber and other products for the purpose of hampering Japan.

In an intervieew with Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information Board, the official told me that the rumours of the alliance have not yet been confirmed but should they be well-founded, it would be a very unfriendly act by Britain.

Referring to the reported preparations taken by Russia, Britain and the United States in readiness for the Japanese drive towards the East Indies, Mr. Ishii remarked that the Soviet was a long way from the East Indies.

Alleged Concentrations Near Thai Unwise

FROM PERCY WHITING

N.C.D.N. Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, July 13.

Further reports have been received here that Great Britain have massed 130,000 troops in Burma and Malaya confronting the frontiers of Thailand, this in addition to the 60 air bases which have been established with an aggregate of 600 planes. I believe that such demonstrations are much more likely to act as a provocation rather than a deterrent to Japan.

Moreover, if the Japanese satisfy themselves with the truth in American reports that the Soviet is collaborating with Britain and the United States in an anti-Japanese front, they might consider that this action would justifiably release them from their obligations in the Russo-Japanese neutrality pact.

***No reports of British concentrations against Thailand have been received from other than Japanese sources. When they last appeared such reports were officially denied.

First U.S. Advisers in Chungking

Hongkong, July 13.

The vanguard of American technical advisers arrived at Chungking by plane yesterday, a Chungking dispatch said.

The group consists of three transportation and highway experts including MacDonald Arnstein, former head of the Yellow Cab Company, Mr. Marco Hellman, and Mr. Harold Davis, who will act as advisers to the Chungking Government in highway and transportation problems.

The trio was met by Dr. John Earl Baker, Supervising Director of the Burma Highway Commission, upon arrival.

It was understood the three advisers will accompany Dr. Baker to Kunming on Tuesday to begin duties as soon as possible.

Gen. Yu Fei-peng, in charge of military transport and Director of the Burma Highway Commission, will give a dinner party to honour them.—Domei.

Gen. Wavell in India

Simla, July 13.

General Sir Archibald Wavell, newly appointed Commander-in-Chief in India, arrived here last night. He was received at the station by the Defence Secretary, Mr. Ogilvie, and staff officers.—Reuter.

The Jessfield Club
TEDDY, FREDDY, HAVSKY
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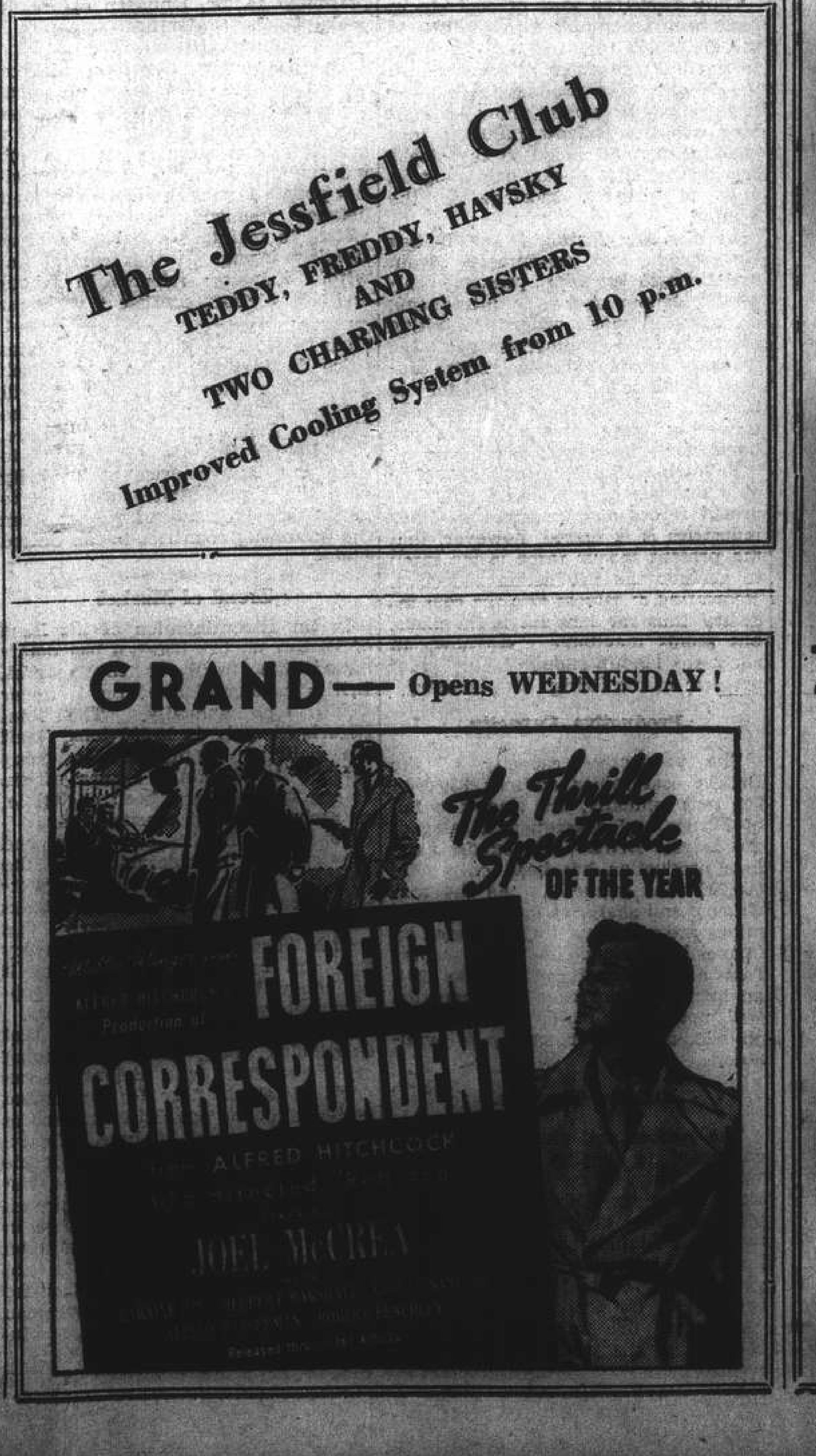
Improved Cooling System from 10 p.m.



Simla to Make Announcement

Simla, July 13.

A press conference has been called for tomorrow afternoon at the Simla Secretariat, when an important political announcement is expected.—Reuter.

British Watching Indo-China

London, July 13.

Britain is closely watching developments in French Indo-China, where the Japanese press alleges there is persecution of pro-Japanese Annamites," said an authoritative source here yesterday.

"The story has a familiar ring," the source said.—United Press.

Native Self-Government

Saigon, July 13.

A move to broaden the basis of government to give natives more say in Indo-Chinese affairs was announced today with the publication of an order-in-council, signed by the Governor-General, setting up a new Indo-Chinese federal council of 25 members.

The new body will act in a consultative capacity under the chairmanship of the Governor-General, who will call meetings as required.

Members are to be appointed by government decree on the recommendation of heads of provincial authorities; in protectorates, resident-superieurs will nominate representatives in agreement with native sovereigns.

The representation of Tonkin will number six, Cochin China six, Annam five, Cambodia five, and Laos three.

Loyal Nominees

Nominees "must be known to have had experience in public affairs and for their allegiance to Indo-China and France."

Heads of Government departments may also be called upon to take part in the work of the federal council.

The press compares the new body with the National Council of France and emphasizes that the new organization does not represent the return of parliamentary institutions, and that discussions will not necessarily be made public.

It is admitted that present institutions are not fully efficient and that the new organization is more adapted to existing strenuous times.—Reuter.

Japanese Appoint North China Fleet Commander

Tokyo, July 13.

Vice-Admiral Rokuzo Sugiyama, at present attached to the Yokosuka Naval Base has been appointed Supreme Commander of the Japanese North China Seas Fleet, succeeding Vice-Admiral Mitsumi Shimizu, who has been attached to the General Staff of the Navy Press Bureau of the Imperial Headquarters, it was announced.

The announcement further disclosed that Vice-Admiral Shimizu will arrive at Moji on July 14 aboard the Kichirin Maru, and will arrive at Zushi on July 16, whence he will proceed to the Hayama Imperial Villa where he will be received in audience by the Emperor.—Domei.

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"CASE OF BLACK PARROT"

Moscow Prepares For Air Raids

Manchouli, July 13.

Mr. Y. Imai, Secretary of the Japanese Embassy at Moscow, describing the war situation in the Soviet capital, told reporters that though the Soviet authorities were feverishly rushing anti-aircraft defences throughout the city, the populace was relatively calm when he departed.

Mr. Imai is heading the second group of sixteen Japanese evacuees from Moscow, which left for Harbin en route to Japan after arriving here on Friday via the trans-Siberian Railway.

"Air raid establishments are being rapidly constructed and anti-aircraft guns are being mounted near the Lenin Library, close to the Japanese Embassy," Mr. Imai declared.

The Japanese Embassy Secretary added that the Soviet Government following the outbreak of the war, issued a decree imposing ten years inprisonment on those violating national defence regulations.

Foreigners Evacuating

With the exception of the United States Embassy the majority of foreign consular officials were evacuating Moscow either via Iran or Vladivostok.

Officials of the United States Embassy, he said, had moved to the outskirts of Moscow where they were living in tents.

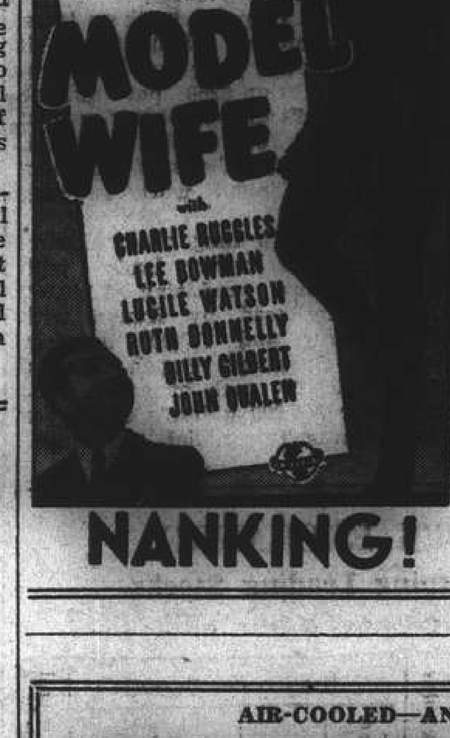
"On our evacuating from Moscow the Soviet authorities showed us their goodwill by placing special railway cars at our disposal." Mr. Imai revealed, adding that "in the dining car of the trans-Siberian train we were accorded various delicacies rarely given to ordinary passengers."

Regarding actual fighting, the Japanese official expressed the belief that the world will witness the greatest and severest battle in history during the course of the current hostilities, owing to the highly mechanized striking power of both Germany and the Soviet Union.—Domei.

U.S. Major Sent to Hongkong

Washington, July 13.

Major Joseph Twitty, of the Army Engineers Corps, yesterday was ordered transferred from Mobile, Alabama, to Hongkong where he will be assistant United States Military Attaché. He will report for temporary duty in the office of the Assistant Chief of Staff on August 1 before proceeding to Hongkong. — United Press.



French to Mark July 14 By Simple Ceremonies

"Le Quatorze Juillet," French national holiday commemorating the taking of the Bastille in 1789, will be celebrated on a reduced scale this year. The holiday, which would in the old days be celebrated today with pomp and gaiety, will be marked by two ceremonies this morning, both to be presided over by M. Henry Cosme, French Ambassador to China. There will be no parades at the Koukaza park nor games for the children in the afternoon.

The first ceremony will be held at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 8.45 a.m. when M. Cosme will lay a wreath at the Monument des Morts, while at 9.30 a.m., he will preside at the salute to the French flag at the French Consulate-General. French scouts and Veterans of the World War 1 will attend the ceremony.

Immediately after this ceremony, M. Roland de Margerie, French Consul-General in Shanghai, will be host to the French community at the Consulate.

The desire to celebrate the holiday quietly has been expressed by Marshal P. Petain, Chief of the French State.

N.E.I. German Evacuees Arrive at Nagasaki

Nagasaki, July 13.

More than 460 German women and children, evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies, arrived here yesterday afternoon at 6.40 o'clock aboard the Nippon Yusen Kaisha liner Asama Maru.

Of the group, which includes more than 100 children, 400 landed at Nagasaki, immediately proceeding to Unzen. The remaining evacuees left today for Kobe aboard the Asama Maru.—Domei.

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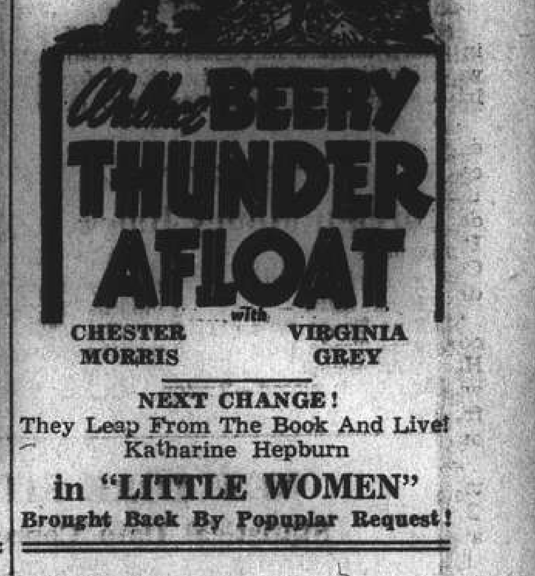
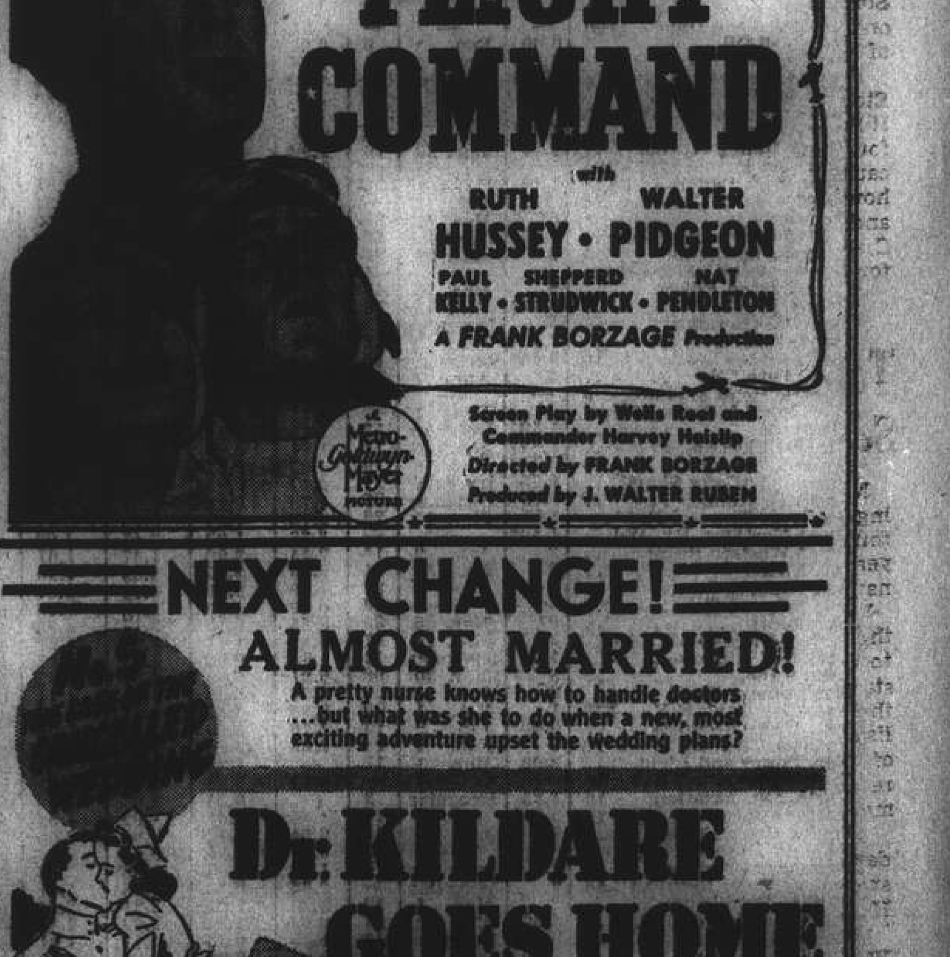


NEXT CHANGE!
They Leap From The Book And Live!
Katharine Hepburn
in "LITTLE WOMEN"
Brought Back By Popuplar Request!

AIR-COOLED—AND AIR-CONDITIONED
ROXY
— TO-DAY —
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.


NEXT CHANGE!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

New York Stocks

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 12.

Dull but steady conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock prices generally closing with gains and losses of minor fractions about equally divided.

The market was of the typical week end type, with operators clinging to the sidelines, in view of the present lull in the fighting between the Soviets and the Nazis, while trading consisted mainly of belated evening-up operations.

The volume of business done was small, totalling only 270,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	128.09	127.60	127.80	—0.10
20 Rails	29.28	29.17	29.23	+0.04
15 Utilit.	18.62	18.58	18.61	+0.05
40 Bonds	—	—	91.44	—0.06

	July 11	12		July 11	12
Adams Exp	6¾	*6¾	Int T & T	2¾	*2½
Alg Lud	23½	24	Johns Man	68½	68
Allis Chal	31½	31½	Kennecott	38¾	39
Am Can	87½	87½	Libbey O F	29½	29¾
Am Cyan	40½	40½	Lockheed	26¾	27½
Am & F	0⅜	*0⅜	Loew's	31½	31⅝
.. $7 pfd	*19½	*19½	Martin	29¾	29⅝
Am Loco	14¾	14½	Mont Ward	36½	36½
Am Metal	18½	*18	Nat Avian	9	*8⅝
Am Radtr	6¾	7	N C Bank	*27½	*27½
Am R Mill	15	15	Nat Dairy	14½	14
Am Smelt	44	44½	Nat Dist	22½	22⅞
Am Sug	17½	*17	Nat P & L	6¾	7
Am T & T	156½	156½	Nat Sup	7½	7½
Am Tob	73½	73½	N Y Cent	12½	12⅜
Am Wtwrks	5	5	N Hud	2⅝	*2½
Anaconda	29½	29½	N A Avian	14¾	15
Atchison	29½	29⅜	N Am Co	12⅜	13
Avian Corp	3⅜	3⅜	N Pacific	7	7½
Bald Loco	16½	16½	Packard	2⅝	2⅝
Bal & O	4	4	Pant Oil	3¾	3½
Barns Oil	10	10	Paramount	12½	12½
Bendix	39½	38½	Penn R R	24½	24½
Beth St	76½	75⅝	Phil Ptt	44½	44½
Bliss	18	18	Pullman	27½	†27⅞
Boeing	16¾	17	Pure Oil	10½	10½
Borg War	20	20	Radio	3⅜	3⅜
Briggs	20	20½	Reading	*17½	17⅞
Budd Mfg	4½	4½	Rem Arms	*4⅝	*4½
Can Pac	4½	4½	Rep Avtn	3½	3⅝
Cel Corp	25½	25⅝	Rep Steel	20⅜	20½
C N Bank	*31½	*31½	Rey Tob	32⅜	33
Ches & O	38½	38⅜	Schenley	13⅜	*12⅝
Chrysler	56½	56⅝	Shell U Oil	15½	15½
Col G & E	3½	3½	Soc Vac	9½	9⅝
Com Credi	25½	*25½	Sthrn Pac	12½	12½
Com & S	0½	0⅝	Sthrn Rly	25⅝	25⅝
Cons Edis	19½	19½	Spicer	37	*37
Cons Oil	6½	6½	Std Brand	5½	6
Cop St	15⅞	*15⅝	St G & E	20½	20
Curtiss Wr	9	9	Std Oil	44	43½
Dist Corp	15⅝	*15½	Studebaker	5⅝	5⅝
Douglas	74	75½	Swift Int	20	20⅜
Du Pont	159⅞	159	Technicol	9½	9½
E P Lead	8¾	8⅞	Tex Corp	42⅜	42½
Elec A Lite	28	28⅜	Transamer	4⅜	4⅜
Elec B & S	2½	2½	Tw C Fox	6⅜	6½
.. $5 pfd	54½	55½	Un B & P	11⅞	*12
.. $6 pfd	59½	59½	Un Pac	81⅜	*81½
El P & L	36	*35½	Un Air	41½	41½
Flintkote	15½	14⅞	Un A Lines	11½	11
Gen Elec	33½	33⅜	Un Corp	0⅝	0⅝
Gen Motors	39	39	.. $3 pfd	23	23½
Gen Rly	*15½	15½	Un Gas	7	*7
Gen T & R	12	*11⅞	U S Rub	25½	25⅝
Goodrich	16½	16½	U S Steel	58½	58½
Goodyear	18⅝	18⅞	Vanadium	25½	26
Gt N I Ore	17⅞	17½	Vultee	7½	7½
Gt N Rly	26½	26⅜	Walworth	5½	*5
Gt W Sug	25½	*25	War Br Pct	4	4½
Int Nickel	27½	27	West Elec	96⅜	96
Int Paper	18	17⅞	Woodward	28½	*28½

BONDS

Am For Pr	58½	58¾	Erie	30⅝	30⅝
Australian	*66½	*66½	Int T & T	45¾	45½
Brazil	20½	20⅜	New Eng	61	62½
.. 6½%	17½	17½	S Pac	52	51½
C S P & L	98⅜	98½	St. G & E	90⅜	90½

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock prices today ruled irregularly higher. Trading was quiet and no particular pressure was in evidence. Commodities improved, but the Commodity Exchange announced a 50 per cent cut in personnel, reflecting the sharp decline in business. Pittsburgh has estimated steel operations for the coming week at 99 per cent. of capacity.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		July 12.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{1}{8}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call money		⅞%

New York closed.—Reuter.

U.S. Commodities

Saturday's Closing Quotations

New York, July 12.

The New York cotton market opened firm, with quotations ruling from 6 to 14 points up on speculative buying. Subsequently, prices improved further on trade demand, unfavourable crop conditions and reports of excessive rains received in the cotton belt. Closing conditions were very firm, with quotations ranging from 14 to 22 points up from the previous final levels.

The Chicago Wheat Pit early ruled steady, with prices improving moderately on mills buying. Later, a reaction set in on hedging, influenced by continued heavy arrivals at termini. At the final bell, losses of ¼ cent were registered.

New York Cotton

July	15.37 N.	+22
Oct.	15.53-53	+18
Dec.	15.68-68	+20
Jan.	15.70 N.	+21
Mar.	15.72-73	+14
May	15.73-73	+16

Chicago Wheat

July	104⅞-104⅞	—¼
Sept.	106½-106⅝	—¼
Dec.	107⅞-108	—¼

Chicago Corn

July	73-⅝B	+⅛
Sept.	75⅝B	+¼
Dec.	78½-78⅜	unc.

B—Bid.—Reuter.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, July 12.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

Japan	81½ N.	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
N.Y.	333¼-332¾	2 mths	
Shanghai	18½	„ sellers	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
Hongkong	84½	„ buyers	1/6
		Japan 2 mths	
		„ sellers	83N.
		„ buyers	77¼ N.

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Bombay	1/6
Madrid	40.00	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Berne	17.30	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{16}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Yokohama	1/2½
Shanghai	3$\frac{11}{32}$d.	„ buying	1/2

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N	Shanghai	5.37
Paris	2.36	Hongkong	24.60
Montreal	88.250	Hungary	19.85
Brazil	5.05	Manila	49.88 N.
Japan	23.57/62*		

London	4.03½
Buenos Aires, Paper	29.78
„ „ market rate	23.80
Montreal on London	4.57

B—Bid N—Normal *—Offered †—Official.—Reuter.

Tung Oil Industry Developing

Chungking, July 12.

According to statistics from agricultural organizations, tung trees have been planted on 4,640,000 mow of land in China, this area being scattered in twelve provinces.

The total output of these trees, which number 183,000,000, is 4,790,000 quintals per year. The present price being $250 per quintal, this represents an income per year of $718,000,000. Four million two hundred and fifty thousand farming families have found work in tung farms.

Among the 12 tung oil producing provinces, Szechuen leads with 1,150,000 mow producing 1,140,000 quintals, followed by Hunan with 650,000 mow and 810,000 quintals. Kwangsi, Chekiang, Hupeh, Kiangsi and Kweichow, each of which produce over 300,000 quintals of oil per year.—Havas Telmondial.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated)		Dividends: Annual rate $	Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment	Book value	Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1936-40	1938	1939	1940	Yield on basis of price in %
Adams Express	..	0.40†	Irregular	11	0.40	0.16	0.29	0.46	6
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	..	1.75†	Apr. 1	19	1.49	D 1.04	1.49	2.78	8
Allis Chalmers	..	1.50†	Mar. 30	35	2.61	1.44	2.09	2.84	5
American can.	..	4	Feb. 15	50	5.66	4.35	6.22	5.88	5
Am. Cyanamid "B"	25	2.10	Apr. 1	18	1.65	0.91	2.01	2.44	5
Am. and Foreign Power	..	—	—	—	1.43	D 8.66	D 8.88	—	nil
Am. and For.P. $7 cum. Pref.		1.40	Mar. 15	110	23.49	6.83	6.21	6.59	7
Am. Locomotive	..	—	—	nil	D4.17	D 4.90	D 4.45	0.50	nil
Am. Radiator	..	0.70†	Irregular	9	0.47	D 0.08	0.34	0.70	10
Am. Rolling Mill	..	0.95†	Irregular	29	1.26	D 1.16	0.69	1.96	6
American Smelting	..	2.75†	Feb. 28	38	4.94	3.24	4.36	4.21	7
Am. Sugar Refining	..	0.50	Irregular	137	0.12	D 6.10	D 0.84	2.65	3
Am. Tel. and Tel.	100	9	Jan. 15	127	9.29	8.16	9.24	10.08	6
Am. Tob. "B"	35	5	Mar. 1	24	4.37	4.89	5.42	5.59	7
Am. Waterworks	..	—	—	12	1.04	0.38	0.95	1.21	nil
Anaconda Copper	50	2.25†	Mar. 25	61	2.58	1.10	2.33	4.04	7
Atch. Top. & S. Fe	100	1	Irregular	—	1.32	0.83	0.94	2.69	3
Baldwin Locomotive	13	—	—	39	D0.05	D 1.09	0.41	1.75	nil
Baltimore and Ohio	100	—	—	—	D1.34	D 6.04	D 1.55	1.25	nil
Barnsdall Oil	5	0.60	Feb. 1	6	0.97	1.26	0.76	0.97	6
Bendix Aviation	..	3.50†	Mar. 1	15	1.56	0.07	2.14	3.09	8
Bethlehem Steel	..	5.75†	Irregular	129	5.76	D 0.70	5.75	14.04	8
Bliss (E. W.)	..	—	—	18	1.16	0.01	D 0.99	3.88	—
Boeing Airplane	5	—	—	5	D0.84	D 0.77	D 4.55	0.34	nil
Borg-Warner	5	1.65†	Apr. 1	18	2.50	D 0.01	2.43	2.88	8
Briggs Manufacturing	..	2.25	Mar. 30	16	2.92	0.42	109	3.09	11
Canadian Pacific Rly.	25	—	—	—	0.29	D 0.32	0.32	1.13	nil
Chase Nat. Bank	13.55	1.40	F.A. 1	32	3.30	1.96	1.80	1.83	4
Chesapeake & Ohio	25	3.62½	Jan. 1	—	4.11	2.62	3.49	4.31	9
Chrysler	5	6†	Mar. 13	39	9.48	4.32	8.47	8.69	10
Columbia Gas and Electric	..	0.20†	Irregular	12	0.47	0.31	0.46	0.52	6
Commercial Credit	10	3	Mar. 31	29	5.20	4.60	4.01	4.23	12
Commonwealth & Southern		—	—	4	0.12	0.08	0.13	0.12	nil
Consolidated Edison	..	2	Mar. 15	45	2.21	2.09	2.22	2.23	10
Consolidated Oil	..	0.57½	Feb. 15	18	0.81	0.55	0.55	0.28	9
Douglas Aircraft	..	5	Irregular	23	6.05	3.76	4.81	18.05	7
Dupont de Nemours	10	7.00†	Mar. 15	42	6.67	3.75	7.66	7.17	4
Eagle Picher Lead	10	0.50†	Irregular	15	0.65	—	1.29	1.42	6
Elec. Auto Lite	..	3	Apr. 1	19	3.64	1.53	4.72	5.01	10
Electric Bond & Share	5	—	—	13	0.26	0.18	0.24	0.29	nil
Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref.		6	Feb. 1	—	6.74	—	—	6.86	10
Flintkote	..	1.50†	Irregular	16	1.73	1.21	2.11	2.10	10
General Electric	..	1.85†	Jan. 25	11	1.61	0.90	1.43	1.95	6
General Motors	10	3.75†	Mar. 12	19	4.05	2.17	4.06	4.32	9
General Railway Signal	..	0.75	Irregular	17	0.49	D 0.85	0.34	1.21	5
Goodrich Rubber	..	0.75†	Irregular	29	1.73	0.14	3.51	3.18	4
Goodyear Tire and Rubber		1.25	Mar. 15	28	2.76	1.34	3.20	3.44	6
Great Northern Ry. Pfd	..	1.50†	—	—	3.33	1.09	3.47	4.08	5
Great Western Sugar	..	2	Jan. 2	14	2.45	3.08	1.47	1.67	8
Int. Nickel	..	2	Mar. 30	14	2.50	2.09	2.39	2.30	7
Int. Paper & Power	..	—	—	27	1.29	D 2.07	0.14	6.07	—
Int. Tel. and Tel.	..	—	—	30	0.90	1.10	0.76	D 0.03	nil
Kennecott	..	3†	Mar. 30	33	3.25	2.10	3.14	4.05	8
Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass		3.50	Mar. 15	17	3.42	1.57	3.21	3.97	12
Lockheed Aircraft	..	1.50	Irregular	14	1.65	0.60	4.04	3.17	6
Loew's Inc.	..	3	Mar. 30	60	6.21	5.65	5.37	4.82	10
Montgomery Ward	..	2	Jan. 15	38	3.92	3.50	4.91	4.14	6
Nat. City Bank N.Y.	12½	1	F.A. 1	29	2.35	1.29	2.25	3.12	4
Nat. Dairy Products	..	0.80	Jan. 2	13	1.76	1.69	1.89	1.66	6
National Distillers	..	2	Feb. 1	23	3.65	3.85	3.43	3.28	9
Nat. Power and Light	..	0.60	Mar. 1	17	—	1.28	1.12	—	9
New York Central	1	—	—	—	0.42	D 3.13	0.70	1.75	nil
North Am. Aviation	10	1.25	Irregular	3	—	0.55	2.06	2.06	8
North American Co.	25	0.60†	Jan. 2	16	1.83	1.55	1.99	1.92	5*
Pacific Gas and Electric	..	2	Jan. 16	31	2.64	2.42	2.84	2.65	7
Packard Motors	..	—	—	3	0.13	D 0.17	0.04	0.05	nil
Paramount Pictures	1	0.70†	Irregular	16	1.66	0.55	1.08	2.63	6
Pennsylvania Railroad	50	2	Irregular	—	2.36	0.84	2.43	3.51	8
Phillips Petroleum	..	2	Mar. 1	39	3.26	2.03	2.21	2.61	5
Public service of N. J.	..	2.30†	Mar. 30	24	2.60	2.34	2.88	2.42	9
Pure Oil	..	0.25	Irregular	23	1.30	0.38	1.11	1.21	2
Radio Corp.	..	0.20	Irregular	nil	0.34	0.30	0.35	0.42	5
Reynold Tobacco "B"	..	2.25	Jan. 1	15	2.64	2.37	2.56*	2.55	7
Schenley	5	—	—	34	3.96	2.46	2.52	2.74	nil
Sears Roebuck	..	4.25	Mar. 16	48	5.65	4.18	6.60	6.32	6
Socony Vacuum Corp.	15	0.50†	M.S. 15	21	—	1.29	1.09	1.17	5
Southern Pacific	100	—	—	123	1.26	D 1.81	1.63	2.47	nil
Standard Brands	..	0.50	Jan. 2	4	0.74	0.62	0.51	0.71	8
Standard Gas & Electric	..	—	—	—	D1.38	D 2.49	D 1.34	D 0.75	nil
Standard Oil of N.J.	25	1.75*	J.D. 15	49	—	2.86	3.27	4.54	4
Union Carbide & Carbon	..	2.85†	Jan. 2	31	4.03	2.77	3.86	4.55	4
Union Pacific Railway	100	6	Jan. 2	—	6.93	6.62	6.74	6.96	7
United Aircraft	5	4	Irregular	14	2.56	2.05	3.53	4.94	9
United Airlines	5	—	—	9	D0.04	D 0.66	0.21	0.52	nil
United Corp.	..	—	—	—	0.14	0.07	0.07	0.14	nil
United Gas Improvement		0.80	Mar. 23	11	1.05	0.99	1.07	1.04	11
U.S. Rubber	10	—	—	27	2.52	0.43	2.91	3.58	nil
U.S. Steel	..	4†	Irregular	119	3.56	D 3.79	1.83	8.84	7
Vanadium	..	1.75†	Irregular	31	1.86	0.61	3.25	2.84	7
Warner Bros. Pictures	..	—	—	19	0.92	0.41	0.36	0.63	nil
Westinghouse Elec.	50	5	Feb. 28	73	5.77	3.38	5.18	7.10	5

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

London's Markets For Commodities

London, May 31.

Following recent meetings of the International Tin and Rubber Regulation Committees, the International Tea Committee met here this week. Unlike tin and rubber, for which export quotas are fixed quarterly, fixing of the tea quota is taking place for the season running from April 1 to March 31, says Mr. Henry Heyman in the "New York Times."

Until the fall of France the quota was 95 per cent of standard tonnages. Subsequently it was reduced to 92½ per cent and then to 90 per cent. The latter release proved inadequate and caused a substantial increase in prices and speculation. Consequently the committee decided to raise the quota to 95 per cent of standard. This increase of 5 points covers 40,220,000 pounds, raisisg permissible exports from the three restriction countries—British India, Java and Ceylon—to exactly 768,000,000 pounds.

The British Government, presently the sole British importer of tea, brought 492,000,000 pounds in the producing countries through February last, leaving 276,000,000 pounds available for countries outside the United Kingdom. This quantity was supplemented by exports of non-restricting producers exceeding normally 150,000,000 pounds a season. As China, Japan and Formosa furnish more than four-fifths of outsider supplies, actual outsider exports for the current season are expected to be only about half of normal.

Supply Available

The total quantity of tea available for the current season market outside the United Kingdom consequently is expected to be around 550,000,000 pounds. In the last pre-war season this market absorbed 465,200,000 pounds, of which 106,000,000 were by the now blockaded European mainland. The revised export quota consequently brings the prospective supplies in line with non-British requirements.

Extensions of rationing and price control of foodstuffs was foreshadowed by Lord Woolton, Food Minister, in the House of Lords this week. Eggs and fish specifically were mentioned, but it is learned that many more foodstuffs are included in his plans. The new move is a direct result of the debate on food in the House of Commons at the end of April, when strengthening of the rationing procedure in certain products and extended price control of unrationed commodities was demanded. Although the British food position, according to Lord Woolton, now is as "strongly secured as it was twelve months ago," all controllable foodstuffs are expected to be rationed at the end of the Summer. The only exception is bread, which the British Government wishes to keep in free supply.

Fish Prices

Regarding the price of fish, which has almost doubled since the war began, the government intends to complete control within June. Negotiations alredy have been initiated between the Minister of Food and Billingsgate, the London fish market. Probably all the Billingsgate merchants will be concentrated into a single company acting as agent for the Minister of Food. He is likely to become the sole buyer of fish at ports and to release them through the agency at fixed prices. Quantity rationing of fish is regarded as unlikely, but if government control of distribution and prices proves unsatisfactory, introduction of rationing values similar to the present practice in meat rationing is expected.

Position of Coal

Captain Oliver Lyttleton, president of the Board of Trade, said in the House of Lords that coal was causing the government great anxiety. At the end of March the British Government asked coal mines to increase production in the Summer 12½ per cent, or 25,000,000 tons. It aimed at production of 4,500,000 tons weekly since the beginning of April, but thus far the weekly average has been only 4,000,000. Simultaneously low temperature kept consumption far above normal.

Only 14,000,000 tons of coal stocks have been accumulated in addition to the 20,000,000 required until Autumn to exclude a danger of shortage in the Winter. As production in June is expected to remain below 4,500,000 tons weekly, at least 1,000,000 tons weekly must be added to the stocks for the twenty weeks beginning in July to prevent shortage in the Winter.

In the last fortnight the British Government took measures to obtain maintenance of the present coal-mining labour force by introducing an essential work order prohibiting miners to leave employment and mine managements to dismiss miners unless sanctioned by the Minister of Labour. Simultaneously it guaranteed a weekly wage, and an attendance bonus for miners was introduced.

Following absorption of a considerable number of coal miners by the armed forces and transfers to other industries it is feared, however, that the present labour force is too small to achieve the production objective. Redrafting of miners into the coal industry thus far has not taken place, but seems inevitable. Anyhow, an adequate labour supply is the chief problem of the British coal industry.

Productive Capacity

The productive capacity of the British coal mines exceeds 330,000,000 tons annually, but since the fall of France and consequent closing of the largest British coal export markets production has been only 200,000,000 tons annually. As the machinery and shafts of the British coal mines are well kept up, supported by financial assistance to coal owners from a levy introduced early in 1941, an immediate increase in production will not cause major difficulties if an adequate labour supply is available.

Rubber, Tin Weak

The rubber and tin markets here continued to display weakness this week. Tin fell to its lowest level since early in February. Rubber also lost most of its gains of recent months. Liquidation of speculative holdings, following introduction of government control measures, was responsible for the fall in rubber.

Although the market steadied at the end of the week, a further decline is expected if the United States price declines to the basis at which the Rubber Reserve Company will resume regular purchases for the United States strategical reserve. The British Government intends to keep the British price at a parity with the United States quotation to facilitate movements of rubber from the producing countries to the United States.

Trend of Market

In tin discontinuation of the issue of British export licences has determined the trend of the market. British consumption of tin is under 25,000 tons annually. The total Nigerian supply is 10,000 tons. Half the Bolivian supply still is being shipped to Britain. Losses of tin at sea thus far have been negligible, so arrivals exceed consumption.

Stocks of British consumers and smelters are considerable, and the British Government holds a respectable reserve. Public warehouse stocks have increased since early this month. Prospects for price recovery thus are regarded as slight, but it is believed that the decline approximately has reached its bottom.

It was learned this week that Courtaulds, Ltd., Britain's leading rayon producers, will discontinue exports of staple fibre to the United States following completion of present orders at the end of June. Courtaulds formerly shipped considerable quantities to the United States, but it regards processing in Britain as more remunerative. The change in export policy is based solely upon economic considerations, and is not connected with the recent transfer of Courtaulds share in the American Viscose Corporation to American interests.

U.S. Industry Faces Readjustment

Chicago, May 27.

LEON Henderson, Federal Price Administrator, asserted yesterday that the United States could maximize production "without letting prices rise sharply and without putting unnecessary burdens on the industries involved," states the "Christian Science Monitor."

He stated at a defence conference sponsored by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Illinois. Manufacturers Association that American industry will be called upon to make adjustments in a much nearer future than is generally recognized.

Most of you face drastic cuts even in ordinary raw materials, to say nothing of special alloys and imported articles, Mr. Henderson explained. Most of you face dilution of your highly skilled labour.

Must Eliminate Frills

Some tough business man, now a draftee in Office of Production Management, will be telling you to cut down on the frills, to cut out some of those special lines and to simplify your products. Another Office of Production Management fellow......will be pressing you to take some orders from the Government which carry very little, if any, prot. Still another temporary bureaucrat will ask some of you not to put such pretty pictures in your catalogs, lest you attract too many customers.

Mr. Henderson reported that existing appropriations, proposals now being considered by Congress and British contracts added up to nearly $46,000,000,000 to be expended for armaments and equipment to produce them, and estimated that industrial production had increased more than 25 per cent.

But, he added, it was imperative to enlarge and speed up the programme further so that aid may become available before it is too late.

At the present time we are approaching a level of expenditures of a billion dollars a month for armaments, he said, and I hope that by the end of the year we will be running at a rate of a billion and a half a month.

Earlier, the directors of the National Association advocated curtailment of installment buying on grounls that it generates additional buying power which will bid up prices and thus contribute to the upward spiral of inflation.

They suggested that institutions providing such credit should curb any undue expansion by requiring a larger down payment and by shortening the terms of the contracts.

Walter D. Fuller, president of the National Association, contended: The Administration, in the name of national defence and limited emergency, has rapidly fitted together pieces of a pattern that has resulted in dangerous Federal control of American industry. For all practical purposes a manufacturer now is a branch manager for Government.

Strikes Delay Defence Work

He stated, in a prepared address, that 68 strikes delayed defence work during the week ended May 10, and declared that neither Congress nor the President has moved to correct this cancerous growth.

Mr. Fuller urged the Administration to inform the country frankly what the situation demands that we sacrifice and for how long and to stop taking our liberties by the creeping device of subterfuge.

He said an industrial chief of staff, like Barney Baruch of World War days, was needed to clear the confusion of administrative duplication, and suggested William S. Knudsen, director general of the Office of Production Management, for the job.

But whatever the odds, whatever the handicap and misgivings, industry will continue its utmost to arm America, Mr. Fuller predicted.

He related that an association survey of 1,000 firms with Government contracts showed that more than 86 per cent of them expected to deliver on time.

Patriotism First

A written pledge to place patriotism above personal gains was made to Williams S. Knudsen, Director General of the Office of Production Management, by 16,000 industrialists.

The pledge and the 16,000 signatures—constituting 600 pages—were presented to Mr. Knudsen before he spoke to the conference.

The industrialists pledged:

The continuing devotion of our utmost energies in the production of the materials of defence; to recognize that profiteering would constitute a breach in the moral contract which industry has signel with the American people for the production of their defence demands; to unremitting efforts to maintain a policy of price stability insofar as that control lies within industry; fairness to labour and every effort consistent with our responsibilities to avoid the stoppage of vital defence production.

Philip D. Reed, senior priorities consultant to the Office of Production Management, declared that the war will advance by several decades the 20th century trend......toward industry-wide planning and government supervision.

He based his opinion, he said, on the belief that the United States is now engaged, and will for a long time be engaged, in a lirect and unavoidable struggle with the forces of totalitarianism.

Forecasts Developments

Addressing the association, Mr. Reed, Chairman of the Board of General Electric Company, foresaw the following post-war economic developments:

1. A consolidated labour organization, ably led, will negotiate questions of wages, hours and working conditions with employer committees representing entire industries.

2. Large-scale government spending of public works will cushion the devastating effects from the collapse of arms production.

3. The Government, to avoid mass unemployment, will relinquish its ownership of defence plants on conditions that will provide the purchaser with a strong incentive to maintain production.

4. We shall preserve the elements and incentives of the enterprise system.

5 Further and more drastic experiments in government borrowing and spending will be resorted to if business confidence fails to create a broad flow of private savings into new and existing enterprises.

Whatever the conditions, Mr. Reed said the United States would have the brightest horizon of any nation on earth.

No Scarcity Exists In U.S. Tin

New York.

Although there is a serious shortage of most non-ferrous metals in the United States and other consuming countries, no scarcity exists in America's tin supply, according to an article in the Far Eastern Survey, issued by the American Council Institute of Pacific Relations, states the "Christian Science Monitor" of June 4.

There is, moreover, continues the report, little reason to expect a scarcity outside of the Axis countries and the Soviet Union. The situation has fundamentally changed since September, 1939, when American tin stocks were alarmingly low.

14 Months' Supply

American stocks of tin would suffice for about fourteen months of present consumption, according to recently stated official figures. Private stocks of tin held by consumers in the United States are now estimated at 75,000 to 100,000 tons. In addition, Government stocks have been accumulated through the Metal Reserve Company to the extent of more than 30,000 tons.

Two agreements have been concluded by the Metal Reserve Company, one with Bolivian producers, another with the Dutch Billiton Mining Company. By these, the Metal Reserve Company will purchase, over five years, low-grade Bolivian tin ores and concentrates to the extent of 18,000 tons of tin content annually The Billiton Company will establish and operate in the United States a tin smelter for the utilization of these ores, for the account of the Metal Reserve Company.

Safeguard Supply

With American tin consumption normally accounting for roughly 40 per cent of world consumption and the American people using more tin per capita than any other people in the world, a tin supply had somehow to be safeguarded.

The American tin-plate industry will reduce by 10 per cent its use of tin for 95 per cent of its output. The industry making containers will utilize generally the new "diluted" tin plate. These measures and the substitution of terne plate and of black plate, composed of steel only, are expected to save from 700 to 1,000 tons of the metal monthly.

Singapore Weekly Rubber Report

Singapore, June 19.

Locally there is a demand from New York for nearby shipments, which market has experienced a certain amount of trade and factory buying. London remains quiet with neither buyers nor sellers showing much interest.

Latest quotations to hand are as follows:—

Spot 39½ cents., down ⅛ cent.
London 13⅝d., up $\frac{1}{16}$d.
New York 21¼ U.S.A. cents, down 1 U.S.A. cent.

The following are details of American statistics for last month (in tons):—

	May 1941.	Apr. 1941.	May 1940.
Stocks on last day of month	364,100	329,800	161,400
Afloat on last day of month	147,500	159,500	109,400
Consumption	71,200	71,400	51,600
Consumption of re-claimed rubber	21,400	20,400	15,700

At the auctions held yesterday, there was a good demand, particularly for Sheet Rubber. Of 758 tons catalogued, 671 tons were offered and 501 tons sold.

The following is the course of values:—

	In Singapore per lb.
Ribbed Smoked Sheet:—	
Standard Quality	39½—39⅝
Good Average Quality	38⅝—39⅛
Fair Average Quality	37⅝—38⅛
Off-Quality	37 —37½
Sheet Cuttings	37 —37⅝
Crepe:—	
Fine Quality Pale	No Sales
Standard and slightly inferior	38½—39⅜
Off-Colour Latex	37⅜—37¾
Light Brown and Brown (Clean)	37¼—37⅝
Milling Grades:—	
Cupwashings and skimmings	36¾—37¼
Tree Scrap	39⅝—33⅜
Brown and Dark Crepe	33 —37½
Bark Crepe (Earth Rubber)	32 —32⅜
Virgin Lump	29 —33⅝

U.S. Rubber Supply Is Threatened

When the list of strategic materials was first compiled about a year ago crude rubber received almost top ranking. As the defence programme began to roll crude rubber experienced increasing government controls. At first a storage programme was instituted; later the movement of supplies from producing areas came under official supervision. Currently, consideration is being given to control over manufacture of crude into finished goods, says Mr. W. Hutchinson in the "Wall Street Journal."

Rising consumption of rubber in the U. S. has occurred at a time when movement of supplies from producing areas is extremely difficult. Ship shortages in the Pacific are the most serious in history. Simultaneously the nation's huge defence scheme has resulted in the greatest demand for rubber ever known. Consumption, which has already established two successive records, in 1939 and 1940, is expected to top 800,000 tons this year, or about 30 per cent above last year's peak.

Besides this there has been the constant threat of a complete severence of trade in the Far East. Japan, whose Dutch Indies desires are well known, is making threatening gestures toward the world's major rubber growing areas.

Government Stores Rubber

To forestall an acute shortage of rubber here in the event that supply movements were hampered the government early last summer created the Rubber Reserve Co. to accumulate a year's needs in domestic warehouses. The agency originally was financed by both the government and members of the rubber industry, with both parties contributing $2,500,000. The company's programme, to date, is far behind schedule with little hope that it can be completed on time. However, government stocks have been increasing steadily and at the end of March were equivalent to slightly more than two months' needs.

Because of the losses to her merchant marine, Great Britain has been compelled to divert vessels once used in the rubber service to other and more vital needs. As a result British ships, which had been used to transport most of this country's crude, no longer are carrying rubber to domestic shores. Likewise, Dutch vessels, formerly second in importance, have been taken from the rubber run, but not, as yet at least, in as great a proportion as the British. Currently the U.S. rubber industry is almost wholly dependent on American flag vessels, which already are over-taxed.

Early in March the Rubber Reserve Co. took its most decisive step to date. It assumed complete control of all rubber shipments in American vessels was given over to it. An allotment system was established whereby the company allots shipping space to itself consumers, and dealers and importers on a pro-rated basis.

The rubber trade is of the opinion that the government is going to make every effort to build up its huge stock pile. This may very well pinch the civilian consumer. Manufacturers already have discussed tentative curtailment plans with the government. These include elimination of many various sizes and shapes of tyres—reducing production to a few basic types. As a result the nation's dealers may not have to carry as large an inventory as at present.

Synthetic Rubber

In mid-April this year Standard Oil Co. of Louisiana opened a synthetic rubber plant in Baton Rouge, thus making the first large scale synthetic production plant in the country by an oil company. The plant is designed to manufacture 10,000 pounds of Buna rubber a day, or about 3,000,000 a year. Chemists feel synthetic production will eventually reduce the country's dependence on the natural product.

Chief drawback to the synthetic rubber industry is the very high cost of building the manufacturing plants. The government has been encouraging expansion in this field, however, and is expected to help finance additional new plants if the flow of supplies is materially curtailed.

One other source of supply is open to the rubber industry. South America, original home of the rubber tree, can send some supplies here. With proper supervision, Brazil alone, could meet all local needs, but again time and high costs hold back expansion in this direction. However, the U.S. Government has sent three or four expeditions to South America recently, and spent almost $10 million in surveying prospects, and attempting to get more crude shipped here.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, July 12.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange were irregular today but advanced generally in quiet trading.

Amusement and gold shares were active and firm, steels and motors sagged, rails were mixed, oils and mercantiles were steady. Douglas Aircraft gained 1¼ points, Gillette preferred, Westinghouse Electric, International Paper, General Motors, Chrysler and J. I. Case slipped.

The Commodity Exchange announced a 50 per cent reduction in personnel due to declining business.—United Press.

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Moscow Prepares for Defence

This picture shows the Military Commander of the Moscow Area, Army General Tyulenev, during recent manœuvres of the troops under his command. With him are members of his staff.

Three Men Who Are Leading Russians in Their Fight

Moscow, July 12.

VOROSHILOV, Budenny and Timonshenko are considered today to be the "Big Three" in the Red Army and all of them are playing an important part in the defence of Soviet Russia against the German invasion. These Russian military leaders have risen from the ranks and all three have been responsible for the numerous successes gained by the famed First Cavalry Army. A detailed sketch of each of these men follows :—

Marshal of the Soviet Union Klement Voroshilov, one of the most prominent figures of the Soviet State and the Red Army, was born in 1881 in the country's most important industrial area—the Donets basin. Beginning from his early childhood he worked for many years in the mines, metallurgical and machine-building plants in Lugansk, Petersburg and other cities.

S. K. Timoshenko

Marshal of the Soviet Union.

Having early commenced revolutionary activity he took an active part in the preparation and organization of the great October Revolution. Voroshilov showed himself a talented strategist when in 1918 Germans invaded the Soviet Ukraine. He organized numerous guerilla detachments of Ukrainian workers and peasants into the fifth army which, under his command, inflicted upon the advancing German troops a series of heavy defeats. After many strenuous engagements Voroshilov managed to break the encirclement of German troops. Then began the celebrated march to Tsaritsin on the Volga to join the Soviet armies. During the defence of Tsaritsin, which was surrounded by a steel ring of the enemy hordes, Voroshilov revealed himself as a most talented strategist while serving as Stalin's first assistant.

Victories in 1919

In 1919 Voroshilov, together with Budenny, led the First Cavalry Army which covered itself with glory in victorious battles on the Don, in the Caucasus and the Donets basin. In 1921 after the end of the civil war Voroshilov commanded troops in the North Caucasian Military Area and took part in the quelling of the Kronstadt revolt. In 1924 he was appointed commander of the troops in the Moscow Military Area and member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the U.S.S.R.

Together with Frunze he took a very active part in the reorganization of the Red Army. In 1925 Voroshilov became the Peoples' Commissar of the Army and Navy, and Chairman of the Revolutionary Military Council, and later People's Commissar of Defence of the U.S.S.R.

He devoted his talent and energy to convert the Red Army into a formidable force. For distinguished services to his country Voroshilov was decorated with three Orders of Lenin and four Orders of the Red Banner. In 1935 the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred on him.

In May 1940 he was appointed Vice-Chairman of the Council of Peoples' Commissars of the U.S.S.R., and Chairman of the Defence Committee under the Council of Peoples' Commissars.

At present he is a member of the State Committee of Defence.

Budenny the Strategist

Talented strategist, hero of the Civil War, and Marshal of the Soviet Union, Semen Budenny was born in 1883 into a family of landless peasants in the Donets region. Nearly fifteen years of service in the Tsarist army, participation in the Russo-Japanese War and in the first World War on the western and Caucasian fronts—was for him a remarkable school of military art.

At the beginning of 1918, on returning to his native Cossack village of Platovskaya, he assumed command over a guerilla cavalry detachment which fought against White Guard troops. Soon Budenny, a detachment grew into a cavalry brigade, later into a division which in January 1919 gained a series of brilliant victories over general Krasnov's cavalry and infantry. In the summer of 1919, the division was reorganized into the first Cavalry Corps.

Appointed to High Post

In the autumn of 1919 the First Cavalry Army was formed through Stalin's initiative and Budenny was appointed commander. The First Cavalry Army played a decisive role in the defeat of Denikin and other armies. Then the army was transferred to the Polish front and later took an active part in the operations against Wrangel's armies which had entrenched themselves in the Crimea. After the civil war Budenny successively held posts of Assistant Commander-in-Chief for Cavalry, Member of the Revolutionary Military Council of the U.S.S.R. Inspector of the Red Army Cavalry, and Commander of Troops of the Moscow Military Area. Now he is Deputy Peoples' Commissar of the Defence of the U.S.S.R.

Budenny performed important services in the modernization of the technical equipment of the Red Army and its cavalry. In 1932 on the eve of his 50th birthday he graduated with credit from the General Staff Academy. For distinction in fighting and for his services in the organization of the Red Army Budenny was awarded two Orders of Lenin, three Orders of the Red Banner and the Order of Mongolian Peoples' Republic. In 1935 the title of the Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred on him.

Timoshenko Acclaimed Hero

Peoples' Commissar of Defence of the U.S.S.R. Semen Timoshenko, was born in 1895 in the village of Furmanka in Bessarabia to a poor peasant. In 1915 he was called to the colours as a private and fought throughout the World War.

S. M. Budenny

Marshal of the Soviet Union.

At the beginning of the October Revolution in 1917 he participated in the rout of General Kaledin's anti-soviet detachments. Timoshenko's outstanding personal qualities rapidly earned him a rise to the foremost ranks of Rel Army commanders.

In 1918 he participated in the defence of Tsaritsin under the direction of Stalin and Voroshilov. In 1919, when the Red Cavalry was formed in accordance with Lenin's and Stalin's instructions, Timoshenko was appointed Commander of the Sixth cavalry Division of the Budenny Corps and later Commander of the Fourth Cavalry Division of the First Cavalry Army.

Plays Leading Role

According to Stalin, Timoshenko was one of those who laid the foundation of the First Cavalry Army and transformed it into a formidable force. After the civil war, Timoshenko graduated from several higher military courses and later successively held posts of Commander of the Third Cavalry Corps, Assistant Commander of troops of the Byelorussian Military Area, Assistant Commander of troops in the Kiev Military Area, and Commander of troops in the Caucasian and Kharkov Military Areas and the Kiev Special Military Area.

In the war with Finland, Timoshenko brilliantly displayed his talent as a military leader. Timoshenko was decorated with three Orders of the Red Banner and the Order of Lenin. In recognition of his exemplary execution of assignments and for the daring he displayed in the war with Finland he was awarded the title of "Hero of the Soviet Union." In 1940 he was appointed Peoples' Commissar of Defence of the U.S.S.R. and was awarded the title of Marshal of the Soviet Union.—Tass.

Sweden Sending Food to Finland

Stockholm, July 13.

The Swedish Government's decision to send food and material to Finland, which was officially announced late yesterday, did not surprise the Swedish public.

New exports to Finland include 5,000 tons of flour, 1,500 tons of meat and bacon, 1,300 tons of butter, 500 tons of potatoes, 400,000 portions of vacuum dried foodstuffs and other quantities of provisions besides "certain quantities of iron and steel—beyond what is being sent according to the extended trade agreement between the two nations, said an official announcement.

The new exports will be considered by Sweden as a gift and must be taken as a sign of Sweden's willingness to help a sister nation without endangering Sweden's neutrality, said official sources.

Move Expected by Sweden

Beside normal exports, Sweden hereafter will supply Finland with 30,000,000 Swedish Kroner worth of goods, it also was said. According to the trade agreement with Sweden last year, Sweden sent Finland 105,000,000 kroner worth of Swedish goods, including 85,000 tons of iron and steel, or about five times as much as was imported from Finland.

The new help had been expected by the Swedish public since the German-Soviet war began and since food rationing in Sweden was increased last week, a sure sign of what was to come.

The fact the Finnish government considered it necessary to request such great quantities of food was taken as indication that the food situation in Finland was most difficult. Reports from Finland said that recently it was difficult to buy even potatoes and fish. —United Press.

Tokyo to Finance Housing Scheme

Tokyo, July 13.

The Finance Ministry, culminating a series of consulations with prefectural, municipal, and village authorities, yesterday announced the completion of detailed plans for carrying into effect the Government's projected low cost housing programme, envisaging the construction of 30,000 homes.

According to the ambitious programme, which is designed to offset the nation's dire shortage of dwellings, Government financed homes will be built in four principal cities as follows: Tokyo, 13,000; Osaka 10,000; Nagoya; 3,000; and Fukuoka 3,000.

The programme classifies houses into five categories as to size, in which three will be for rental and two for purchase on a "pay as you go" basis.

Rentals for the new houses range from a minimum of Y.15 to a maximum of Y.37, while monthly installments for eventual purchase has been fixed at a minimum of Y.31 to a maximum of Y.44.

The purchase plan permits an easy payment scheme stretched over 19 years.—Domei.

U.S. Finance Expert Due In Hongkong

Hongkong, July 13.

Mr. Manuel Fox, United States representative of the Chinese Currency Stabilization Board, is expected to arrive here today from Shanghai.

He will confer with Mr. Cyril Roger, the British representative, and three Chinese members of the Board who have completed an extensive survey of fiscal conditions in China.

Financial circles here intimated that the Board members will probably confer with representatives of local American and British banking interests as well as representatives of banking interested affiliated with the Bank of China, after which the Board will send recommendations to Chungking.

Mr. Fox is scheduled to visit Chungking after remaining in Hongkong about a week.—Reuter.

SHIPPING NEWS

Revival of the ferry motor services across the river from Canton to Honam and Fongchuen, is now planned by the local Municipality in view of the greatly increased traffic on the river.

* * *

After arriving here on Friday, the fast American freighter **Dona Aurora**, operated by the De La Rama Line, will sail again this morning on her return trip to New York by way of Hongkong, Manila, Los Angeles and Panama Canal. The vessel will be sailing from the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company's Pootung Wharf.

* * *

The next vessel leaving here for Tsingtao and Dairen will be the D.K.K. liner **Tsingtao Maru** which sails from the Company's Whangpoo Wharf this morning at 9 a.m. Passengers are requested to be on board at least half an hour before sailing time. Registered mail has closed already but ordinary may be posted so as to reach the Head Post Office before 7.15 a.m. today.

* * *

The construction in Canada of a large number of standard freighters may be considered as a part of the programme of construction of these vessels in the United States. These ships are being built for the British Government, for use in the vital transportation needs of England and the prosecution of the War. At least 300 of these vessels are scheduled for construction in the U.S., and laying the keels of the first ships has already been done in several of the yards which are participating in the programme.

Due at Future Dates

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

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Anyo M — 28/7
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Nitta M 16/6 21/7
K'kura M 30/6 4/8
Yawata M 7/7 18/8
From S. Francisco
Yawata M 11/7 18/8
From Honolulu
K'kura M 8/7 4/7
From Manila
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For S. Francisco
Tatuta M 19/7
For Manila
Nitta M 22/7
Dona Nati 22/7
Kamakura M 5/8
Yawata M 18/8
For Hongkong
Dona Nati 22/7
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Durban M 30/7
Anyo M 30/7
Nagato M 30/7
Nitta M 31/7
For Nagasaki
Kobe M 15/7
Shanghai M 17/7
For Dairen
Tsingtao M 14/7
Tientsin M 15/7
Hoten M 18/7
Dairen M 20/7

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Keizan M.	Japan	Y.K.K.
F'rick Lykes	Japan	A.P.L.
Folozu	Tsingtao	Y.K.K.
Toyooka M.	Japan	N.Y.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Nord	Champha P.	K.M.A.
Koryo M.	Japan	Showa S.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Pres. Pierce	Am.	A.P.L.
Taiyo M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.
Kinai M.	Jap.	O.S.K.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	F.N.B.
E. Carlotto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	It.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

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SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE (Summer Time)
ss. TSINGTAO MARU .. (Arrive) July 13 (Leave) July 14 at 9 a.m.
ss. TIENTSIN MARU .. July 14 July 15 at 3 p.m.
ss. HOTEN MARU .. July 16 July 18 at 9 a.m.
ss. DAIREN MARU .. July 18 July 20 at 9 a.m.
ss. TSINGTAO MARU .. July 20 July 22 at 9 a.m.
DAIREN-TIENTSIN LINE (Sailing from Dairen)
ss. HOKKAI MARU ..... July 17 at 3 p.m.
ss MANJYU MARU ..... July 18 at 4 p.m.
ss. PEKING MARU ..... July 19 at 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-TIENTSIN-DAIREN LINE (Freight only)
ss. KOGA MARU ..... July 18

BURNS PHILP LINE
mv. NEPTUNA

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE TO
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A Ship sailing last week in August
" " last week in September
TO PHILIPPINES
A Ship sailing second week in August
" " last week in August
" " second week in September
For further particulars apply to American President Lines' Office.
Agents for :—
Transcontinental and Western Airlines
United Air Lines American Pioneer Line
American Gulf Orient Line United States Lines

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51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309

You can Depend on the Greeks to give you a good time
at
"XCDN Moonlight Follies"
on Greek Night, July 18
at
HAYIM'S GARDEN
Booking at Messrs. Moutrie
(Space by courtesy of Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co.)

KLM
(Royal Netherlands Airways)
JAVA/STRAITS/THAILAND
BURMA/INDIA
Weekly Service
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Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap Shanghai N.V.
133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247

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NEW YORK
VIA HONGKONG, MANILA, LOS ANGELES AND PANAMA CANAL
A Vessel Sailing First Half July
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For freight apply to:
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51 Canton Road General Agents Telephone 15044

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OPERATING MAERSK LINE
HOMEWARD
Via Japan for LOS ANGELES, NEW YORK, BOSTON PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE
Next Sailing To Be Announced Later
OUTWARD
From NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, NORFOLK and SAVANNAH
FOR RATES, SAILING SCHEDULES, AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO
EVERETT STEAMSHIP CORPORATION
AGENTS
17 The Bund Telephone 12034

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1941 (20th day of 6th moon)

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Variable weather and winds around Shantung with local showers. Overcast to cloudy and misty with easterly winds probably freshening over our regions. Cyclonic rough weather around the Loochoos and the Meacosimas, owing to the typhoon is apparently advancing northward or even north-north-westward.

	At Cathedral	At Siccawei
Temperature yesterday	min. 70.0 max. 76.0	min. 70.7 max. 76.6
" same date last year	min. 79.0 max. 93.0	min. 79.5 max. 95.9

Rainfall: .29

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on July 17, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary due San Francisco on July 29. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on July 15, 7 p.m. registered and 8 p.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamships mails for America and Europe: July 30, Aug. 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

Single copies 20 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	"	46
Hongkong and Macao	"	55
Postal Union Countries	"	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

EVERY WEDNESDAY

Weekly Edition of the "North-China Daily News"

Single copies $2

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Postal Union Countries	"	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055

Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

JULY

14 French National Day (Bastille stormed 1789)
14 Shanghai Licensed Pilots' strike (1931)

COMING EVENTS

JULY

16 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
16 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night 402 Avenue Haig.
17 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Norwegian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
18 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Greek Night 402 Avenue Haig.
19 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', American Night 402 Avenue Haig.
20 Girl Guides' Fun Fair. War Fund, Shanghai Jewish School
21 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Czechoslovakian Night 402 Avenue Haig.
22 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Naval Military and Air Force Night 402 Avenue Haig.
23 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.
23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Netherlands and Belgian Night. 402 Avenue Haig.
24 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Dominions Night 402 Avenue Haig.
25 Extr. Gen. Mtg., Shanghai Club, 5.30.
25 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Polish Night 402 Avenue Haig.
26 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Free French Night 402 Avenue Haig.
30 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30.

MEYER MOSES COHEN

deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN pursuant to The Trustee Act 1925 that all persons having claims against the estate of the above, who died at Shanghai on the 2nd day of May 1941, are hereby requested to send particulars to the undersigned on or before the 15th September 1941 AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

HANSONS,
49 Szechuen Road Shanghai.
Solicitors for the Executrix.

Shanghai, July 14, 1941. 10239

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY

Federal Inc., U.S.A.

NOTICE TO DEBENTURE HOLDERS

Twenty-five Year First Mortgage 6% Silver Debentures, Series A.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series B due 1957.
First Mortgage 6% Silver Dollar Debentures, Series C due 1957.

Pursuant to the Indenture and Trust Deed dated August 1, 1932, securing the above-mentioned Debentures of this Company, no transfers or exchanges of such Debentures will be made during the period from July 22, 1941 to the next interest payment date of such Debentures, namely August 1, 1941 (both days inclusive).

C. D. LONGHURST,
Secretary and Comptroller.

Shanghai, July 12, 1941. 10220

HAZELWOOD ICE CREAM INCREASED PRICES

We regret to announce the following increase in the price of Hazelwood Ice Cream due to the continued rise in the cost of materials and production.

Hazelwood Dessert Brick	$2.40
Hazelwood De Luxe Cup	60c.,
Hazelwood De Luxe Bar	60c.,
Hazelwood Tasty Cup	40c.,
Hazelwood Tasty Bar	40c.,
Hazelwood Snow White Eskimo Toffee	60c.,
Hazelwood Frozen Sucker	12c.,

Effective as of July 12, 1941.

HENNINGSEN PRODUCE COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
10213

Model Dairy for Model Milk

"As standard as sterling silver"

Licensed to sell Grade "A" Dairy Products

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10081

PASSPORT PHOTOS by JOSEPHO STUDIOS

61 Nanking Rd., First Floor, Tel. 12715
937 Avenue Joffre. Telephone 72387
10107

South British

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Is your MOTOR CAR fully insured?

L. G. JOHNSON, Manager.
CHARTERED BANK BUILDING
Tel. 18653 (2 lines). 18 The Bund

NOTICE

THE SUNG SING COTTON MILL No. 9 LTD.

Refering to the notice appearing in the Chinese Press, purporting to issue from "Sung Sing Mills Receiving Committee", we hereby notify the Public that this Mill is entirely privately owned and operated by a duly incorporated British Company. The Public is therefore advised that the Company's business will be carried on as usual by its present duly constituted management.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.
Legal Practitioners for the Company

Shanghai, July 13. 1941.

NOTICE

SUNG SING COTTON MILL No. 2

Referring to the notice appearing in the Chinese Press purporting to issue from the "Sung Sing Receiving Committee" we hereby notify the public that the Sung Sing No 2 Mill is entirely privately owned. The public is therefore advised that the company's business will be carried on as usual by its present duly constituted management.

ALLMAN, DAVIES and KOPS.
Attorneys for
ASSOCIATED AMERICAN INDUSTRIES, INC.

Shanghai, July 13. 1941.

YANGTSZE FINANCE CO., LIMITED

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 1942, at the rate of Seventy Five Cents local currency per share to be paid to Shareholders on record on Monday, July 14, 1941; payable on Thursday, July 17, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from July 10 to July 14, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 23, 1941. 13474

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO. OF CHINA, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong).

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 1942, at the rate of One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents local currency per share to be paid to Shareholders on record on Monday, July 14, 1941, payable on Thursday, July 17, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from July 10 to July 14, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.

Shanghai, June 23, 1941. 13472

THE SHANGHAI ELECTRIC CONSTRUCTION CO., LTD.

(Incorporated in England)

A revised fares schedule will come into operation on and from July 14, 1941. The new fares will be exhibited in the Company's vehicles.

A. A. EWING,
General Manager.

Shanghai, July 12, 1941. 10209

AISHI DENTAL OFFICE

DENTAL SURGEON
Dr. M. YAGATA
Artificial Porcelain Teeth
(Jacket Crown)
50 Kiukiang Road,
Mitsui Bank Building, 1st Floor
Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Telephone 14273
10017

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SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
10062

"WAR SAVINGS INVESTMENT WEEK"
JULY 9 to JULY 16, 1941
ARE YOU DOING YOUR BIT?
By contributing through
SHANGHAI WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION
Pay in at
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Put your dollars into a sturdy, economical and long-lasting *Plymouth* car.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

NOTICE

From July 15 to August 31, 1941, our office hours will be 8.30 a.m. to 1 p.m. daily.

FROST, BLAND & CO., LTD.
10198

OFFICE HOURS

Commencing Monday, July 14, our office hours will be as follows:—

Week-days 8.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m.
Saturdays 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., (NORTH CHINA) LTD.
No. 1 The Bund
10200

CULTY DAIRY

The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE, TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
10047

TIMOR (MOCHA) COFFEE

113 Kiukiang Road, Room 301

SWISS CLUB SHANGHAI

Swiss citizens wishing to take part in the August 1. Shooting Competition are requested to communicate with Mr. E. Mandelert, c/o Nestle's Milk Products (China), Ltd., not later than Friday noon, July 18, 1941.

REMEMBER

Prisoners of War and contribute towards their health and comfort by

GIVING GENEROUSLY

to the British Red Cross through

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

Leaving China?

Some of our readers are going to a new country; many of them are returning to their homeland — in either case they will want to keep in touch with personalities and Chinese affairs. The easiest and most effective way to do this is by subscribing to the

NORTH-CHINA HERALD

The "North-China Herald" is a weekly edition of the "North-China Daily News" and is mailed to foreign countries every Wednesday.

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17 The Bund, Shanghai

FOUR'S A CROWD

but

THERE'S NO SQUASH

like an

AQUARIUS

GRAPEFRUIT SQUASH

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10076

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	July 12 16.00	July 12 21.00	July 13 4.00	July 13 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.60	29.64	29.62	29.67
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.02	+0.04	+0.06
at 32 F. (" " 12 hrs.)	+0.02	+0.03	+0.02	+0.03
Wind (direction)	NE	ENE	E	E
" (miles per hour)	9.9	6.8	11.2	9.9
Temperature (Fahr.)	75.6°	72.9°	71.6°	73.6°
Humidity (per cent)	91	96	94	90
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	9	10	10
Rainfall (inches)	0.46	0.02	—	0.11

Siccawei Abridged Period July 13, '41	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	65 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.61	+0.05	29.68
Temperature: min. 70.5° max. 77.4°	73.9°	—10.7°	80.9°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	31.93	2.04	25.11

Time and Tide	14/7	15/7	16/7	17/7	18/7	19/7	20/7
Sun rises at Shanghai	4.58	4.59	4.59	5.00	5.00	5.01	5.02
Sun sets at Shanghai	19.01	19.00	19.00	19.00	18.59	18.59	18.58
Moon rises at Shanghai	22.36	23.10	23.44	—	0.19	0.56	1.36
Moon sets at Shanghai	10.10	11.03	11.56	12.50	13.42	14.34	15.26
Flood makes Shai. (day)	13.38	14.15	14.55	15.50	17.00	6.10	7.23
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	7.00	7.35	8.10	8.54	9.45	10.47	12.00
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	15.58	16.39	17.33	5.53	7.10	8.36	9.43
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.25	9.35	8.45	7.60	6.80	6.57	6.98

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, right)

State on the morning of the 12th:—Low and steady pressure over China and Japan. Typhoon over the Pacific moving north-north-westward. Variable winds along the China Coast. Rainy weather in our Valley.

State on the morning of the 13th:—Rainy and cooler weather. North-easterly wind. Low and steady pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre at 2 p.m., within 150 miles of latitude 23, longitude 128, direction north by west, intensity: unknown.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

MONDAY, July 14.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*19.00	7.15
Chefoo Weihaiwei (via Chefoo) and Tientsin	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00
TUESDAY, July 15.		
Japan and Korea via Nagasaki	*20.00	7.15
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Swatow	12.30	13.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Australia and New Zealand	x 19.00	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	x 19.30	20.00
Amoy Fukien and Kiangsi Provinces via Amoy	19.30	20.00

*The night before.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails, may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore.

Royal Netherlands Indies Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Saigon.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

Central British War Fund (Shanghai)

MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTIONS

Shanghai Club—proceeds of a Lottery drawn on 1/7/41	1,460		
Bourke, Mr/Mrs. H.P.	10		
J.C.B./M.L.B.	40		
Edelsten, Mr/Mrs. R.M.	15		
Moore & Co., Ltd., L.	25		
Jamieson, Mr/Mrs. J.	15		
Malone, Miss M.M.	20		
Marshall/Partners, Dr.	100		
Miller, Mr/Mrs. H.H.	10		
Pemberton, I.C.M.	20		
Rankin, Mrs. J.F.	20		
Sinclair, Mr/Mrs. A.C.	50		
Smith, Mr/Mrs. S.J.	10		
Young, Mr/Mrs. C.R.M.	200		
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	200		
AutoPalace-non-British Staff	70		
Fulford & Co., Ltd.—G. T. June/July 1941	100		
4 C.R.P.	35	F.J.H.	25
Anonymous	500	Jackson, Sr., F.	20
Butler, R.K.	100	Anonymous	50
J.E.	10	Anonymous	20
Anonymous	1,000	Jenssen, G.W.	10
Anonymous	300	Karanjia, N.J.	100
Anonymous	100	Kimber, C.S.	10
Anonymous	10	Linford, J.	50
Cleland, H.R.	100	Loach, T.H.	10
R.L.C.	5	David	10
E.F.D.	20	L.A.E.M.	30
Gray, A.T.	10	McLay, F.S.	50
Anonymous	25	McWhirter, D.L.	150
Anonymous	75	H.M.	50
Karanjia, S.P.	5	Miller, J.	10
Keating, D.	50	Morcher, J.W.	100
Lynch, Miss K.	10	J.M.M.	20
R.F.C.M.	100	Monitor 27	10
Anonymous	50	J.S.P.	30
Orr, H.E.	50	Anonymous	10
Smith, Mrs. D.G.	20	Perriam, C.B.	100
Anonymous	50	Pettitt, A.V.	100
Anonymous	100	Piper, E.A.H.	100
D.W.	50	A Welshman	500
Wellsted, Mrs. M.	5	Ramsden, H.C.	50
Anonymous	100	Robertson, James	20
Anonymous	50	Rothwell, J.	10
Henry, J.	10	Sallis, Mrs. S.	25
Jack, Miss G.C.	5	Anonymous	20
O.A.N.	10	Sennitt, A.V.	20
E.M.A.	40	Rogerson, H.	100
Aiers, Thos. A.	15	O.S.	50
A.H.A.	75	Car Lifts	50
Banham, H.G.	75	Exsigs	10
Anonymous	40	Anonymous	50
Beeching, E.	10	Stevenson, G.	25
W.B.P.	10	Anonymous	15
Deitch, R.	75	Tucker, G.H.	30
Brooke, J.T.W.	25	Tweedie, S.	20
Anonymous	100	Ward, W.J.	20
Carson, W.I.	50	H.W.	20
W.V.K.C.	10	A.W.	25
Charters, W.	10	W.A.W.	10
Cobbett, A.M.	50	Wolfe, S.W.	50
A White Rose	100	White, N.	25
Armes, Mrs. N.	15	Willson, C.C.W.	50
R.E.L.B.	25	Anonymous	25
Brown, G. Gordon	20	Sternberg, M.	100
F.S.C.	50	Kearton, W.A.	150
Juno	5	G.Y.N.	25
Connelly, H.	10	McLean, A.	10
Cowe, G.M.	10	Morgan, R.	100
Crickmer, H.A.	30	Shoppee, R.	50
Day, J.	25	Stirling, E.M.	20
Dearn, J.W.	20	100 Zing Boos	100
Dickson, W.N.	20	Moss, A.W.	50
G.F.D.	15	Black, R.J.	50
Anonymous	50	White, R.J.	30
Corner, Leonard	20	R.A.S.C.	25
Gardener, W.A.B.	75	Walker, T.R.	20
Goodwin, R.H.	30	Raffle (W.H.)	20
Gimson, A.F.	25	Raffle (L.)	20
Hall, A.C.	50	Hill, D.S.	20
B.H.	100	Cance, C.J.	10
Harman, A.	100	Davies, L.	50
Harrison, G.	30	MacAulay, J.	10
A.H.H.	30	Archer, C.P.	10
A.H.	20	Gaven, J.J.	10
Guignard, R.C.P.	100	Morrison, W.	10
Hicks, S.J.	50	Gazeley, S.J.	10
Roeslyn	100	Raffle (Y.R.)	10

(To be continued tomorrow)

For Your Vacation!

Ladies, may we suggest you pack A "PEI-TAI-HO" THREE PIECE

BEACH ENSEMBLE

You'll look "pretty in print" and the designs are smart and dainty.

PRICE $59 THE SET

On Display, Costume Department, First Floor

AT WHITEAWAY'S

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED: Chinese stenotypist for American firm. Reply to Box 356, NCDN. 10237

BRITISH firm requires expert Chinese accountant to keep complete set of books. General office experience an advantage. Address Box 348, NCDN. 10229

FIRST class chemical import firm wants A1 salesman. Only experienced men with good connections need apply, stating salary expected. Apply Box 330, NCDN. -369

DAIRY manager required. Reply to Box 319, NCDN. 10211

BRITISH import/export firm requires experienced general office man, excellent prospects for live wire. Address Box 311, NCDN. 10208

Cameras

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 93, NCDN. -288

Miscellaneous

CARPETS cleaned chemically, 15 cents per square foot. Rugs repaired, stored, dyed. Esso Company, telephone 12170. 10034

CLEANING and mending all kinds of rugs. Also buying and selling woollen rugs and blackwood furniture. King Ven Chai, 47 Kiangse Road, telephone 13318. -121

Boats

MOTOR boats for sale, one 23 feet long with cabin and speed boat (30 miles per hour at full throttle) 18 feet long. Both boats in first-class condition. 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Room 713. 10208

WANTED seagoing junk about 50 tons. Fair order. State particulars immediately. Box 300, NCDN. -326

Furnished Apartments

AUGUST 1. Two roomed, modern, fully furnished apartment, bathroom, kitchen, verandah. Rent $475. Western district. Box 128, NCDN. 10212

TO LET, the most beautiful duplex penthouse, four huge rooms, two bathrooms, three verandahs, all modern conveniences, lift, servants' quarters, in the best residential part of French Concession. Furniture to be taken over. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, telephone 83943, from 7.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. 10178

Unfurnished Houses

NEW residence, French Concession, monthly rental US$60. Apply Telephone 93344. -493

Unfurnished Apartments

TWO, three, four-roomed apartments, furnished / unfurnished. Concession/Settlement. General Investment Co., 233 Nanking Road, Room 122. -389

THREE-roomed unfurnished apartment, all comforts, telephone, gas. Bubbling Well Road. Rent $350 inclusive. Post Office Box 4163. -521

Wanted to Rent

WANTED rent Western District/Settlement house/apartment six/seven rooms furnished/unfurnished, central heating, telephone. No key money. Box 359, NCDN. -611

SMALL foreign or Chinese house wanted. Will pay key money. Box 343, NCDN. -592

ONE or two room apartment facing south, furnished or unfurnished. Reasonable rent. Box 335, NCDN. -576

ONE or two roomed flat wanted. Apply Box 342, NCDN. -593

MARRIED couple wants furnished room with bath attached in the Embankment Building, or willing to take over flat whilst owner is on leave. Please reply to Box 296, NCDN. -520

ONE or two-roomed flat wanted, complete with bathroom, kitchen, near Bund. Write Box 125, NCDN. 10095

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. Telephone 11964. -579

LADY gives general massage, manicure, 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -75

Animals

JOIN the China Kennel Club ($5) and register your dog ($5). Non-members registration ($10). Room 3, 24 The Bund. 10122

A pair of thoroughbred Boston bull puppies, for sale. Telephone 29511. 10214

TWO tan dachshund, male, two months old, pedigreed. 596B Amherst Avenue, telephone 21677. -586

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

AMERICAN youth seeks responsible position. Experienced in all office work. Capable of taking charge of office. Excellent references. Box 308, NCDN. -339

QUALIFIED lady secretary stenographer (British subject) desires responsible employment. $400. Temporary/otherwise. Box 364, NCDN. -617

FAST, accurate male stenotypist-secretary, experienced, desires opening. Basic salary $225. Box 301, NCDN. -330

AMERICAN, 21, experienced bookkeeper, knowledge typing, general office work, seeks position. Excellent testimonials. Box 307, NCDN. -339

WANTED by attractive lady work in salon. Has good taste in clothes. No previous experience but willing to learn. Nationality: British. Box 324, NCDN. -363

EXPERIENCED Chinese clerk, age 30, knowledge of accounting, translating, typewriting, able to take charge department, seeks position. Good references. Box 278, NCDN. -492

Motor Cars and Cycles

FORD V8 sedan in excellent mechanical condition. New duco. US$785. Box 337, NCDN. -590

FOR SALE, Ford coupe 1931 model, excellent condition. What offers? Address Box 316, NCDN. 10207

WANTED to buy used car around US$450, at least 15 miles per gallon. Address Box 302, NCDN. -332

WILL buy for cash, sell on easy terms and exchange cars, trucks. Telephone 70159, Triangle Motors. -2672

Lost

LOST: 7 Customs Sub-Passes No. AB9418/9424, for 108 packages hogsheads of tobacco leaf ex s.s. Gertrude Maersk issued on March 21, 1938, in the name of The China Engineers, Ltd., marked EXM 61/65 (25 packages), EXP 75/85 (11 packages), REM 116/140 (25 packages) REP 129/140 (12 packages), EBR 66/75 (10 packages), EL6 1/10 (10 packages), LL5 1/15 (15 packages). The China Engineers, Ltd. -450

Holiday Resorts

VILLA Lucia, 4 Chih Chuan Road. Iltis Huk, Tsingtao. First class pension. Open for reservations. 10139

LUXURIOUS rooms, excellent board, special terms for September. Best location, two minutes' walk from German Beach White House. 20 Hwei Chuan Road, Tsingtao. -8501

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED to buy, two gentlemen's and one lady's bicycles. Apply Mr. Tong. Telephone 30337. -531

WANTED to buy one piano, willing to pay good price. Apply Telephone 73606, Chang. -555

WANTED to buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -101

WANTED to purchase, ABC sixth edition or Acme Commodity and Phrase Code. Must be original print and in good condition. Address Box 303, NCDN. -533

Houses and Land

FOR SALE, modern residence, nearly 5 mow, best part Gordon Road. Immediate occupation. Post Office Box 1381. -386

WANTED buy residence or land any size under one mow. Particulars Box 187, NCDN. -353

Rooms Without Board

1831 Avenue Joffre. Apartment 3. Beautiful furnished room, always hot water, telephone. Single person only. -584

TO LET, from August. Big room, separate bathroom, balcony, in excellent apartment French Concession. Residential section. Bachelor preferred. Address Box 338, NCDN. -365

TO single lady or gentleman, one or two rooms in modern apartment in best residential part of French Concession. Address Box 346, NCDN. 10228

ELDERLY couple has spare furnished room to let to congenial person, willing share bathroom, kitchen. Lucerne Road. Telephone 20424. -547

TO LET. Bubbling Well Road, furnished bedroom, bathroom attached. Breakfast optional. Box 326, NCDN. 10217

Rooms with Board

AVENUE Hall, 1434 Avenue Road. Double/single rooms facing south with private bathrpoms. Excellent cuisine. Immediate occupation. Telephone 30244. 10225

THE Towers, 1162 Avenue Road. Comfortable single/double rooms, private bathrooms, large garden, excellent food. Telephone 35534. -604

12 Pacific Garden, Seymour Road. Double/single room, facing south, private bathrooms. Telephone 30376. -541

Educational

THE Shanghai Business College. Summer session. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Successes unparalleled. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' study. Apply for syllabus. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. 12447

For Sale—Miscellaneous

THE GARDENS, 90 Route des Soeurs, to-day, private sale. Duco painted bedroom suite, sitting-room, studio couch, Simmons daybeds, linen, curios, books, etc. Owner leaving Shanghai. Inspection invited. -334

MEISSEN dinner sets, miniatures, figures groups, bronzes, wooden statuettes. Heavy reductions. 1310 Avenue Joffre, European Art. 10010

FOR SALE, 4 General Electric ceiling fans, almost new. What offer? Box 318, NCDN. 10210

$1,750 Robinson piano, three pedals, in good condition (used). Robinson Piano Co., 276 Kiangse Road, telephone 10868. 10225

BLUTHNER grand-piano for sale. Address Box 328, NCDN. -595

PERSIAN rugs and carpets, three of each, in first-class qualities. Box 4711, NCDN. -9057

MONROE calculator, electric model, like new, full automatic multiplication and division. US$250. Apply Box 321, NCDN. -357

STEEL drums, 50/55 gallons, second-hand, once used only, in perfect condition, as good as new, for sale. Lot of 600 pieces, ready for immediate delivery. Carl A. Bauman, 133 Yuen Ming Yuen Road. 10161

To Advertisers

The following replies are being held at this office, and the owners of the undermentioned Box numbers are requested to call for same before July 19 after which date they will be destroyed.

Nos. 3190, 3866, 3873, 4047, 4086, 4109, 4130, 4147, 4249, 4314, 4320, 4325, 4331, 4420, 4428, 4456, 4463, 4495, 4529, 4543, 4563, 4601, 4616, 4636, 4638, 4640, 4678, 4712, 4742, 4755, 4831.

Chinese Servants

EXCELLENT hardworking Chinese chauffeur-mechanic recommended by former employer. Address Box 329, NCDN. -368

73148. Central Employment Agency. British. Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -454

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -444

EXPERIENCED coolie wanted for apartment. Must have references Box 357, NCDN. 10239

WANTED reliable wash-amah. Must be good with children and recommended. Reply Box 272, NCDN. 10230

WANTED reliable, efficient cook-boy, preferably knowledge Hungarian/Russian cooking. Must be recommended. Reply Box 271, NCDN. 10230

BOY, good valet, can also cook. Recommended by British couple. Reply Box 310, NCDN. -542

RELIABLE ricksha coolie available shortly. Medhurst Apartments 1. -518

Radios

DIAL 51140. Radio repairs at your home, real service, fair prices. "Radio Expert", 131/438 Museum Road. -44

RADIO O.K.? For expert repairs, genuine parts, moderate charges, telephone 43383 Chang's Radio Corporation. -372

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Specialist in
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320 SZECHUEN ROAD
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